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Seventieth session

Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the seventieth regular session of the General Assembly*

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[1] This item remains on the agenda of the sixty-ninth session. Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the seventieth session is subject to any action the Assembly may take on it at its sixty-ninth session. The annotations to this item will appear in an addendum to the present document.

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[2] This item, which has not yet been considered by the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, remains on the agenda of that session. Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the seventieth session is subject to any action the Assembly may take on it at its sixty-ninth session.

[3] This item remains on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State.

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The annotations to these items will appear in an addendum to the present document

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The annotations to these items will appear in an addendum to the present document

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I. Introduction

1. The present document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 13 February 2015 (A/70/50), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II to Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.

2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/520/Rev.17) will be issued on 16 July 2015 as document A/70/150.

3. An addendum to the present document (A/70/100/Add.1) will be issued before the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).

4. The present document, as well as information on the membership and presiding officers of the main organs of the United Nations, is available on the General Assembly's web page at www.un.org/ga.

5. The seventieth session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 15 September 2015, at 3 p.m.

II. Annotated list

1. Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly

In accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall meet every year in regular session commencing on the Tuesday of the third week in September, counting from the first week that contains at least one working day. The seventieth session of the General Assembly will open on Tuesday, 15 September 2015.

Rule 31 of the rules of procedure provides that if, at the opening of a session of the General Assembly, the President for that session has not yet been elected, in accordance with rule 30, the President of the previous session, or the head of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected, shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President. Accordingly, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session.

The seventieth session of the General Assembly is expected to be opened by the President for that session (for the election of the President, see item 4).

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 62 of the rules of procedure provides that, immediately after the opening of the 1st plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation.

3. Credentials of representatives to the seventieth session of the General Assembly

(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation are to be submitted to the Secretary-General, if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials must be issued by either the Head of State or Government or the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under rule 28 of the rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members is appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President. The members of the Committee are traditionally appointed at the 1st plenary meeting, on the proposal of the President. The Committee elects a Chair, but no Vice-Chair or Rapporteur.

On completion of its work, the Committee submits a report to the General Assembly.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly appointed the following States members of the Credentials Committee: Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Denmark, Jamaica, Namibia, Russian Federation, Senegal and United States of America (decision 69/401). At that session, the Assembly approved the report of the Committee and the recommendation contained therein (resolution 69/138).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Credentials Committee.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 3)

Report of the Credentials Committee	A/69/617
Plenary meetings	A/69/PV.1 and 72
Resolution	69/138
Decision	69/401

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly

Under rule 30 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall elect a President at least three months before the opening of the session over which the President is to preside. The President so elected will assume the functions only at the beginning of that session for which the President is elected and shall hold office until the close of that session.

On 15 June 2015, the General Assembly elected Mr. Mogens Lykketoft (Denmark) as its President for the seventieth session (decision 69/421).

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The President is elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-third, forty-sixth and sixty-sixth sessions, the President has been elected by acclamation.

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of the office among the following groups of States:

(a) African States;

(b) Asia-Pacific States;

(c) Eastern European States;

(d) Latin American and Caribbean States;

(e) Western European and other States.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and that the same practice should apply to the election of the President of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 4)

Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.94
Decision	69/421

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees

The General Assembly has six Main Committees. At its forty-seventh session, in paragraph 1 of its resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993, the Assembly decided to amend rule 98 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly as follows:

"1. Decides that the Main Committees of the General Assembly shall be as follows:

(a) Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee);

(b) Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee);

(c) Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee);

(d) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee);

(e) Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee);

(f) Legal Committee (Sixth Committee)."

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided to amend the first sentence of rule 103 of the rules of procedure to read: "Each Main Committee shall elect a Chair, three Vice-Chairs and a Rapporteur" (resolution 52/163, para. 1).

Rule 103 states that the elections shall be held by secret ballot unless the Committee decides otherwise in an election where only one candidate is standing. Since in the great majority of cases only one candidate is nominated, most officers of Main Committees are elected by acclamation.

In addition, rule 103 provides that the nomination of each candidate shall be limited to one speaker, after which the Committee shall immediately proceed to the election.

Rule 99 (a) stipulates that all the Main Committees shall, at least three months before the opening of the session, elect a Chair and that elections of the other officers provided for in rule 103 shall be held at the latest by the end of the first week of the session. In accordance with resolution 58/126 of 19 December 2003, the full Bureaux of the Main Committees shall also be elected three months in advance of the next session.

On 15 June 2015, the Main Committees elected their Chairs and their other officers for the seventieth session (decision 69/422). At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided (in decision 68/505) that, as an interim arrangement, the six Chairs of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

Sixty-ninth session

First Committee:	Latin American and Caribbean States
Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee):	Asia-Pacific States
Second Committee:	Western European and other States
Third Committee:	Asia-Pacific States
Fifth Committee:	Eastern European States
Sixth Committee:	African States

Seventieth session

First Committee:	Western European and other States
Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee):	African States
Second Committee:	Eastern European States
Third Committee:	African States
Fifth Committee:	Asia-Pacific States
Sixth Committee:	Latin American and Caribbean States

Seventy-first session

First Committee:	African States
Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee):	Eastern European States
Second Committee:	Asia-Pacific States
Third Committee:	Latin American and Caribbean States
Fifth Committee:	Latin American and Caribbean States
Sixth Committee:	Western European and other States

Seventy-second session	
First Committee:	Asia-Pacific States
Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee):	Latin American and Caribbean States
Second Committee:	Eastern European States
Third Committee:	Western European and other States
Fifth Committee:	African States
Sixth Committee:	Asia-Pacific States
Seventy-third session	
First Committee:	Eastern European States
Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee):	African States
Second Committee:	Latin American and Caribbean States
Third Committee:	Asia-Pacific States
Fifth Committee:	Western European and other States
Sixth Committee:	African States

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 5)

Verbatim record	A/C.1/69/PV.25
Summary records	A/C.4/69/SR.27, A/C.2/69/SR.39, A/C.3/69/SR.56, A/C.5/69/SR.43 and A/C.6/69/SR.30
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.95
Decision	69/422

6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

The President of the General Assembly is assisted by 21 Vice-Presidents. The duties involved are performed by heads of delegations of Member States, and not by individuals elected in their personal capacity. The Assembly decided on four occasions to increase the number of Vice-Presidents (resolutions 1104 (XI), 1192 (XII), 1990 (XVIII) and 33/138).

Under rule 30 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall elect 21 Vice-Presidents at least three months before the opening of the session over which they are to preside. The Vice-Presidents so elected will assume the functions only at the beginning of the session for which they are elected and shall hold office until the close of that session.

On 15 June 2015, the General Assembly elected its Vice-Presidents for the seventieth session (decision 69/423).

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Vice-Presidents are elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-first and forty-second sessions in the case of one of the regional groups, the Vice-Presidents have been elected by acclamation.

In accordance with rule 30, the Vice-Presidents shall be elected after the election of the Chairs of the Main Committees, in such a way as to ensure the representative character of the General Committee (see item 7).

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided, in its resolution 33/138 (see annex, para. 2) that the 21 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Six representatives from African States;

(b) Five representatives from Asia-Pacific States;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) Three representatives from Latin American and Caribbean States;

(e) Two representatives from Western European or other States;

(f) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

The election of the President of the Assembly has the effect, however, of reducing by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated to the region from which the President is elected (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 3).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and that the same practice should apply to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 6)

Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.95
Decision	69/423

7. Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: reports of the General Committee

Rules 12 to 15 of the rules of procedure deal with the agenda for regular sessions.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session. The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the seventieth session (see sect. I, para. 1, above) was

circulated on 13 February 2015 (A/70/50). The provisional agenda for the seventieth session (A/70/150) will be issued on 16 July 2015.

Rule 13 of the rules of procedure indicates what items shall or may be included in the provisional agenda.

Supplementary items

Rule 14 of the rules of procedure provides that any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the date fixed for the opening of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 20 days before the opening of the session.

The supplementary list (A/70/200) will be issued in August 2015.

Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates that additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

Rules 38 to 44 of the rules of procedure deal with the composition, organization and functions of the General Committee. The Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who presides (see item 4), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6) and the Chairs of the Main Committees (see item 5).

The General Committee usually meets on the second day of the session for the purpose of making recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of the work of the Assembly. For this purpose, it has before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the draft agenda (provisional agenda, supplementary items and additional items), the proposed allocation of items and a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the session.

Document for the seventieth session: Memorandum by the Secretary-General (A/BUR/70/1).

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly

Rule 21 of the rules of procedure provides that at each session the provisional agenda and the supplementary list, together with the report of the General Committee thereon, shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval as soon as possible after the opening of the session.

The final agenda, the allocation of items included in the agenda and arrangements for the organization of the session are adopted by the General Assembly by a simple majority.

Rule 23 of the rules of procedure provides that debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of, and three against, the inclusion.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 7)

Preliminary list	A/69/50
Annotated preliminary list	A/69/100
Provisional agenda	A/69/150
Supplementary list	A/69/200
Memorandum by the Secretary-General	A/BUR/69/1
Report of the General Committee	A/69/250
Agenda	A/69/251
Allocation of agenda items	A/69/252
Annotated draft agenda	A/69/100/Add.1
Letters from Belarus (A/69/141) and Fiji (A/69/143)	
Meeting of the General Committee	A/BUR/69/SR.1
Plenary meetings	A/69/PV.1, 2, 43 and 77
Decisions	69/501 to 69/505 and 69/554

8. General debate

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly devotes a period of two weeks to the general debate, during which heads of delegations may state the views of their Governments on any item before the Assembly.

In accordance with resolution 58/126 of 19 December 2003, in June of each year, the President-elect of the General Assembly, after taking into account the views provided by Member States and following consultations with the incumbent President and the Secretary-General, will suggest an issue, or issues, of global concern upon which Member States will be invited to comment during the general debate.

By its resolution 57/301 of 13 March 2003, the General Assembly decided that the general debate should open on the Tuesday following the opening of the regular session of the General Assembly and should be held without interruption over a period of nine working days. In accordance with resolution 69/244 of 29 December 2014, the Assembly decided that the general debate of the Assembly at its seventieth session would begin on 28 September 2015, on the understanding that the said arrangements would in no way create a precedent for the general debate at future sessions.

Therefore, the general debate at its seventieth session will be held from Monday, 28 September, to Friday, 2 October, and from Monday, 5 October, to Thursday,

8 October 2015. At the sixty-ninth session, 15 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/69/PV.6-20), during which 194 speakers took the floor.[4]

A. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences

9. Report of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council submits an annual report to the General Assembly, which the Assembly considers in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations. The report of the Council is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" should be considered in its entirety in plenary meeting (resolution 58/316).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly was informed that the General Committee had taken note of the clarification that, in implementing resolution 58/316, the relevant parts of chapter I of the report that were under agenda items that had already been allocated to the Main Committees would be considered by the Committee concerned for final action by the General Assembly (A/59/250/Add.1, para. 4).

Documents for the seventieth session:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/70/3);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award for 2015 (Economic and Social Council decision 1982/112).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 9)

Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/69/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council during its 2014 session (A/69/535) (also relates to item 132)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council during its 2014 session (A/69/609) (also relates to item 132)

Draft resolution	A/69/L.53 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.80 (joint debate on agenda items 9 and 13 (a))
Resolution	69/266

[4] At the sixty-eighth session, 18 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/68/PV.6-23), during which 193 speakers took the floor.

10. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin

The item entitled "Restitution of works of art to countries victims of expropriation" was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of Zaire (A/9199).

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-eighth and thirtieth to thirty-sixth sessions, biennially from its thirty-eighth to fifty-eighth sessions, and triennially thereafter (resolutions 3148 (XXVIII), 3187 (XXVIII), 3391 (XXX), 31/40, 32/18, 33/50, 34/64, 35/127, 35/128, 36/64, 38/34, 40/19, 42/7, 44/18, 46/10, 48/15, 50/56, 52/24, 54/190, 56/97, 58/17, 58/316, 61/52, 64/78 and 67/80). The item has been included in the agenda of the Assembly under its current title since the thirty-fourth session.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that the item, while remaining on the agenda of the plenary, should be considered every three years (resolution 58/316).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, the Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects, the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and the two Protocols thereto, the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, and invited Member States that had not already done so to consider becoming parties to the aforementioned conventions and protocols that specifically address the return and restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to cooperate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in its efforts to bring about the attainment of the objectives of the resolution and, in cooperation with the Director General of UNESCO, to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/80).

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of UNESCO (resolution 67/80).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 10)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of UNESCO (A/67/219)

Draft resolution	A/67/L.34 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.53
Resolution	67/80

12. Sport for development and peace

(a) Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal" every two years in advance of each Summer and Winter Olympic Games (resolution 56/75).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/58/250, para. 42), decided to include a new item, entitled "Sport for peace and development", in its agenda of that session and to make the item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal" sub-item (a) of the new item, with a sub-item (b) entitled "International Year of Sport and Physical Education" (decision 58/503 A).

The General Assembly considered this sub-item biennially at its sixtieth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 60/8, 62/4, 64/4 and 66/5).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General and the President of the Assembly to promote the observance of the Olympic Truce among Member States and support for human development initiatives through sport and to continue to cooperate effectively with the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee and the sporting community in general in the realization of those objectives, and decided to include the sub-item in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session and to consider it before the XXXI Olympic Summer Games and the XV Paralympic Summer Games, to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 5 to 21 August and from 7 to 18 September 2016, respectively (resolution 68/9).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 11)

Draft resolution	A/68/L.8
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.44
Resolution	68/9

13. Improving global road safety

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 2003, at the request of Oman (A/57/235 and Add.1). The Assembly considered the item at that session (resolution 57/309) and biennially thereafter (resolutions 58/9, 58/289, 60/5, 62/244, 64/255 and 66/260).

At its sixty-fourth session, the Assembly proclaimed the period 2011-2020 as the Decade of Action for Road Safety, with a goal to stabilize and then reduce the forecast level of road traffic fatalities around the world by increasing activities conducted at the national, regional and global levels (resolution 64/255).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of addressing global road safety issues through international cooperation and by strengthening collaboration between Member States and civil society to build capacity and raise awareness in the field of road safety and to continue to raise

awareness through the World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims on the third Sunday of November every year. The Assembly commended Member States that had developed national plans that were in line with the Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020 and encouraged Member States that had not yet developed such plans to do so, paying special attention to the needs of all road users. The Assembly requested the World Health Organization and the United Nations regional commissions, in cooperation with other partners in the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration and other stakeholders, to continue the activities aimed at supporting the implementation of the objectives of the Decade of Action. The Assembly also requested the World Health Organization and the regional commissions to organize activities during 2015 for the United Nations Global Road Safety Week, with a focus on improving the safety of children in traffic (resolution 68/269).

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization on improving global road safety (resolution 68/269).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 12)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization on improving global road safety (A/68/368)

Draft resolution	A/68/L.40 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.82
Resolution	68/269

15. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

At its substantive session of 2001, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the General Assembly examine how best to address the reviews of the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits of the 1990s, including their format and periodicity (Council resolution 2001/21).

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2001, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields" in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/211).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in its annual agenda and invited the Secretary-General to submit a report on the subject (resolution 57/270 B).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-seventh to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 57/270 A and B, 58/291, 59/145, 59/314, 60/1, 60/180, 60/251, 60/260, 60/265, 60/283, 60/287, 60/288, 61/16, 61/244, 61/245, 61/246, 62/8, 62/10, 63/9, 63/33, 63/109, 63/302, 63/308, 64/184, 64/267, 64/291, 64/292, 64/299, 65/1,

65/7, 65/10, 65/234, 65/281, 65/285, 65/309, 65/313, 66/281, 66/284, 66/290, 67/18, 67/250, 67/291 and 68/1 and decision 60/551 C).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, in implementing the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/1), established the Peacebuilding Commission (resolution 60/180) and the Human Rights Council (resolution 60/251) (also relates to item 117).

At its resumed sixtieth session, in June 2006, the Assembly decided to dedicate a specific meeting focused on development, including an assessment of progress over the previous year, at each session of the Assembly during the debate on the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome; and requested the Secretary-General to report on progress made in the implementation of the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit in the framework of the comprehensive report on the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/265) (also relates to item 117).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly decided that the Economic and Social Council should hold annual ministerial-level substantive reviews and the biennial Development Cooperation Forum (resolution 61/16) (also relates to item 117).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, entitled "Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals". In the outcome document, Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the role that the Charter of the United Nations and the Assembly had vested in the Economic and Social Council as a principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development and for the follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals, particularly through the annual ministerial review and the Development Cooperation Forum, and noted that they looked forward to the review of the strengthening of the Council (resolution 65/1) (also relates to item 117).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to launch a process of intergovernmental negotiations at the beginning of its sixty-ninth session, which would lead to the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda; acknowledged with appreciation the processes mandated in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development that were then under way, in particular the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals and the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing, as well as the process to develop options for a technology facilitation mechanism; and urged that those processes complete their work in a comprehensive, balanced and expeditious manner by September 2014. The Assembly also decided that the final phase of the intergovernmental work would culminate in a summit at the level of Heads of State and Government in September 2015 for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda; and requested the President of the Assembly to convene, in a timely manner, intergovernmental consultations to achieve agreement on organizational modalities for the summit (resolution 68/6) (also relates to item 117).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided on the organization of the summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, including the convening of the summit as a high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly prior to the general debate; the dates and duration of the summit (25-27 September 2015); the

format of the plenary meetings and interactive dialogues; participation of Member States at the level of Heads of State and Government; the co-chairing of the summit by the respective Heads of State of the countries of the Presidents of the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth and seventieth sessions; the inclusion of institutional and other stakeholders; and support for the President of the General Assembly in organizing and presiding over informal interactive hearings with civil society, major groups and the private sector (resolution 69/244) (also relates to item 117).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided on the dates and modalities for the process of intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda (decisions 69/550, 69/555 and 69/557) (also relates to item 117).

Also at that session, the General Assembly endorsed the outcome document of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, entitled "SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway" (resolution 69/15, annex). Among other things, the Secretary-General was requested to provide to the Assembly at its seventieth session the findings of the comprehensive review of United Nations system support for small island developing States and his recommendations thereon in his regular report entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" (see item 20 (b)).

At its resumed sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to designate 20 October 2015 as the second World Statistics Day under the general theme "Better data, better lives" and to celebrate the Day every five years on 20 October, and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures for the observance by the United Nations of the Day in 2015 and to bring the resolution to the attention of all Member States, members of United Nations specialized agencies and United Nations organizations (resolution 69/282).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 13)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16 (A/65/84-E/2010/90)

Keeping the promise: a forward-looking review to promote an agreed action agenda to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 (A/64/665) (also relates to item 114)

Note by the President of the General Assembly on the implementation of resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council (A/65/866)

Draft resolutions	A/65/L.1 (also relates to item 115) and A/65/L.12 and Add.1

Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.3-6, 8 and 9 (joint debate on agenda items 13 and 115); 34 (joint debate on agenda items 9 and 13); 52 (joint debate on agenda items 13, 115 and 120); 72; 95; 105; and 109
Resolutions	65/1 (also relates to item 115) and 65/10

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda items 14 and 118)

Draft resolution	A/68/L.4
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.32
Resolution	68/6

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 13 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals: options for sustained and inclusive growth and issues for advancing the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015 (A/69/201)

The road to dignity by 2030: ending poverty, transforming all lives and protecting the planet (A/69/700)

Draft resolutions	A/69/L.6, A/69/L.43 (also relates to item 115) and A/69/L.72 and Add.1
Draft decisions	A/69/L.44, A/69/L.46 and A/69/L.57 (also relate to item 115)
Plenary meetings	A/69/PV.51, 77, 78 and 81 (joint debates on items 13 and 115) and 92
Resolutions	69/15, 69/244 (also relates to item 115) and 69/282
Decisions	69/550, 69/555 and 69/557 (also relate to item 115)

16. Culture of peace

The project entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was examined by the General Assembly at its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolutions 50/173 and 51/101). The item entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was included in the agenda of the fifty-second session of the Assembly, in 1997, at the request of a number of States (A/52/191). The year 2000 was proclaimed as the International Year for the Culture of Peace (resolution 52/15).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 2001-2010 as the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (resolution 53/25), and adopted the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace (resolution 53/243).

At its fifty-fifth to sixty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 55/47, 56/5, 57/6, 58/128, 59/23, 59/142, 59/143, 60/3, 60/10, 60/11, 61/221, 62/89, 62/90, 63/22, 63/113, 64/13, 64/14, 64/80, 64/81, 64/253, 65/5, 65/11, 65/138, 66/116, 66/226, 67/104, 67/106, 68/125 and 68/126).

Implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated that the objective of the effective implementation of the Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace was to strengthen further the global movement for a culture of peace following the observance of the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010, and called upon all concerned to renew their attention to that objective. The Assembly commended the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for strengthening efforts to mobilize all relevant stakeholders within and outside the United Nations system in support of a culture of peace and invited the Organization to continue to enhance communication and outreach. The Assembly requested the President of the General Assembly to consider convening a high-level forum devoted to the implementation of the Programme of Action on the occasion of the anniversary of its adoption, on or around 13 September. In addition, the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to explore mechanisms and strategies, in particular strategies in the sphere of information and communications technology, for the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action and to initiate outreach efforts to increase global awareness of the Programme of Action and its eight areas of action aimed at their implementation. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventieth session a report on actions taken by Member States, on the basis of information provided by them, and those taken system-wide by all concerned entities of the United Nations to implement the resolution and on heightened activities by the Organization and its affiliated agencies to implement the Programme of Action and to promote the culture of peace and non-violence (resolution 69/139).

Promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that mutual understanding and interreligious and intercultural dialogue constituted important dimensions of the dialogue among civilizations and of the culture of peace. The Assembly welcomed the adoption of the Action Plan for the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2013-2022), which provided a framework to enhance interreligious and intercultural dialogue and to promote tolerance and mutual understanding, while placing emphasis on the involvement of women and youth in such dialogue. The Assembly also welcomed the Bali Declaration adopted at the Sixth Global Forum of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations and looked forward to the next meeting of the Global Forum, in Azerbaijan in 2016. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it on the implementation of the resolution at its seventieth session (resolution 69/140).

A world against violence and violent extremism

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly urged all Member States to unite against violent extremism in all its forms and manifestations as well as sectarian violence, and encouraged the efforts of leaders to discuss within their communities the causes of violent extremism and discrimination and to evolve strategies to address those causes. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the resolution and to recommend ways and means by which the United Nations system and the Secretariat could assist Member States, upon their request and within existing resources, in generating public awareness about the dangers of intolerance, as well as in fostering understanding and non-violence (resolution 68/127)

World Interfaith Harmony Week

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the first week of February every year the World Interfaith Harmony Week between all religions, faiths and beliefs, and encouraged all States to support, on a voluntary basis, the spread of the message of interfaith harmony and goodwill in the world's churches, mosques, synagogues, temples and other places of worship during that week. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to keep it informed of the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/5).

Nelson Mandela International Day

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to designate 18 July as Nelson Mandela International Day, to be observed each year beginning in 2010, and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly informed on an annual basis concerning the observance of the Day (resolution 64/13).

Documents for the seventieth session:

Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Promotion of a culture of peace and interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace (resolutions 69/139 and 69/140);

(b) A world against violence and violent extremism (resolution 68/127).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 15)

Draft resolution	A/68/L.31 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.69
Resolution	68/127

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 14)

Report of the Secretary-General on the promotion of a culture of peace and interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace (A/69/413)

Draft resolutions	A/69/L.34 and Add.1 and A/69/L.41 and Add.1

Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.72
Resolutions	69/139 and 69/140

17. Information and communications technologies for development

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, to be held in 2015, would be concluded by a two-day high-level meeting of the Assembly, to be preceded by an intergovernmental preparatory process that also took into account inputs from all relevant stakeholders of the Summit. It also decided to convene the high-level meeting, at the highest possible level, in December 2015 (resolution 68/302).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly recognized the need to harness the potential of information and communications technologies as critical enablers of sustainable development and to overcome the digital divide, and stressed that capacity-building for the productive use of such technologies should be given due consideration in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventieth session, through the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Economic and Social Council, a report on the status of the implementation of and follow-up to the resolution, as part of his annual reporting on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (resolution 69/204).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/204).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 16)

Draft resolution	A/68/L.54
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.105
Resolution	68/302

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 16)

Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (A/69/65-E/2014/12)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on communication for development programmes in the United Nations system (A/69/217)

Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.8, 30 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/465
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.75
Resolution	69/204

18. Macroeconomic policy questions

(a) International trade and development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The 193 members of the Conference are States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The thirteenth session of the Conference was held from 21 to 26 April 2012 in Doha.

When the Conference is not in session, the 155-member Trade and Development Board carries out the functions that fall within the competence of the Conference. The Board reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly. The Board convened its sixtieth executive session on 10 and 12 December 2014 and will hold its sixty-first executive session from 24 to 26 June 2015. The sixty-second regular session of the Board will be held from 14 to 25 September 2015. At its sixty-ninth session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of UNCTAD, to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session a report on international trade and development (resolution 69/205).

Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly urged the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use of unilateral coercive economic measures against developing countries that were not authorized by relevant organs of the United Nations or were inconsistent with the principles of international law as set forth in the Charter and that contravened the basic principles of the multilateral trading system; called upon the international community to condemn and reject the use of such measures; requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the imposition of measures of that nature and to study the impact of such measures on the affected countries; and also requested him to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/200).

Documents for the seventieth session:

(a) Report of the Trade and Development Board on its sixtieth and sixty-first executive sessions and its sixty-second regular session: Supplement No. 15 (A/70/15 (Parts I-III));

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) International trade and development (resolution 69/205);

  (ii) Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (resolution 68/200).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 17 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (A/68/218)

Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.32, 36 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/436/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolution	68/200

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (a))

Report of the Trade and Development Board on its fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth executive sessions, its twenty-eighth special session and its sixty-first regular session: Supplement No. 15 (A/69/15 (Parts I-IV))

Report of the Secretary-General on international trade and development (A/69/179)

Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.18, 30 and 34
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/466/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.75
Resolution	69/205

(b) International financial system and development

The General Assembly considered this question at its fiftieth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 50/91, 51/166, 52/180, 53/172, 54/197, 55/186, 56/181, 57/241, 58/202, 59/222, 60/186, 61/187, 62/185, 63/205, 64/190, 65/143, 66/187, 66/188, 67/197 and 68/201).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution, to be prepared in cooperation with the Bretton Woods institutions and other relevant stakeholders (resolution 69/206).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/206).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/188
Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.16, 17, 31 and 35
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/466/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.75
Resolution	69/206

(c) External debt sustainability and development

The General Assembly first considered this subject at its fortieth session, in 1985, and has addressed the issue as a separate item at each subsequent session (resolutions 41/202, 42/198, 43/198, 44/205, 45/214, 46/148, 47/198, 48/182, 49/94, 50/92, 51/164, 52/185, 53/175, 54/202, 55/184, 56/184, 57/240, 58/203, 59/223, 60/187, 61/188, 62/186, 63/206, 64/191, 65/144, 66/189, 67/198 and 68/202).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventieth session a comprehensive report on the issue (resolution 69/207).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/207).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/167
Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.7, 30 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/466/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.75
Resolution	69/207

(d) Commodities

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "Commodities", to be considered thereafter on a biennial basis (resolution 63/207).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the updated assessment of commodity trends and prospects, long-term commodity prices and ways to strengthen coordination among international commodities organizations and other relevant international organizations (resolution 68/203).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General on world commodity trends and prospects (resolution 68/203).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 17 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General on world commodity trends and prospects (A/68/204)

Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.20, 21, 32 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/436/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolution	68/203

19. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the International Conferences on Financing for Development

The General Assembly considered the question of international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth, fiftieth and fifty-second to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 46/205, 48/187, 50/93, 52/179, 53/173, 54/196, 55/213, 55/245 and 56/210 A and B and decisions 47/436, 55/446, 56/445 and 56/446).

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in July 2002, the General Assembly endorsed the Monterrey Consensus as adopted by the International Conference on Financing for Development on 22 March 2002 (resolution 56/210 B).

The General Assembly considered the question of follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development at its fifty-seventh to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 57/250, 57/272, 57/273, 58/230, 59/145, 59/225, 59/291, 59/293, 60/188, 61/191 and 62/187).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly endorsed the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, in which the Secretary-General was requested to continue to address the issue of innovative sources of development finance, public and private (resolution 63/239).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to convene the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development at United Nations Headquarters from 24 to 26 June 2009 (resolution 63/277 and decision 63/556).

Also at the same session, in July 2009, the General Assembly endorsed the outcome document of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development (resolution 63/303).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its sixty-fourth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 64/193, 65/145, 65/146, 65/314, 66/191, 67/199, 67/300 and 68/204).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that the third International Conference on Financing for Development would be held in Addis Ababa from 13 to 16 July 2015 and result in an intergovernmentally negotiated and agreed outcome, as well as summaries of the plenary meetings and other deliberations of the Conference, to be included in the report of the Conference; and also decided on the modalities for the Conference (resolution 68/279).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventieth session on the outcome of the third International Conference on Financing for Development (resolution 69/208).

At its resumed sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided on further modalities for the third International Conference (resolution 69/278).

Documents for the seventieth session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the third International Conference on Financing for Development (resolution 69/208);

(b) Report of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (resolution 68/279);

(c) Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (New York, 20-21 April 2015).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 18)

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development (A/69/358)

Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed organization of work of the third International Conference on Financing for Development (A/69/542)

Summary by the President of the General Assembly of the substantive informal sessions in preparation for the third International Conference on Financing for Development (New York, October-December 2014) (A/CONF.227/3)

Summary by the President of the General Assembly of the informal hearings with civil society (New York, 9 April 2015) (A/CONF.227/4)

Summary by the President of the General Assembly of the informal hearings with the business sector (New York, 8 April 2015) (A/CONF.227/5)

Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (New York, 14-15 April 2014) (A/69/83-E/2014/71)

Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.16, 17, 30 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/467
Draft resolution	A/69/L.62
Plenary meetings	A/69/PV.75 and 89
Resolutions	69/208 and 69/278

20. Sustainable development

Global Code of Ethics for Tourism

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventieth session on developments related to the implementation of the resolution on the basis of the reports of the World Tourism Organization (resolution 65/148).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/148).

International Day of Forests

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventieth session a focused and concise report on activities resulting from the implementation of the resolution which elaborated, inter alia, on the evaluation of the International Day (resolution 67/200).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/200).

Sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventieth session on developments related to the implementation of the resolution, taking into account the reports prepared by the World Tourism Organization in that field (resolution 68/207).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/207).

Agricultural technology for development

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/209).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/209).

Follow-up to the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014): Global Action Programme on Education for Sustainable Development

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly, noting the organization by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of the World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development in Aichi-Nagoya, Japan, in November 2014, requested the Secretary-General to include the Conference in the review of the implementation of the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, for submission to the Assembly at its seventieth session (resolution 69/211).

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (resolution 69/211).

Oil slick on Lebanese shores

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly adopted resolution 61/194, entitled "Oil slick on Lebanese shores". The Assembly also considered the question at its sixty-second to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 62/188, 63/211, 64/195, 65/147, 66/192, 67/201 and 68/206).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly recognized the multidimensionality of the adverse impact of the oil slick and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/212).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/212).

Role of transport and transit corridors in ensuring international cooperation for sustainable development

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly discussed, for the first time, "Reliable and stable transit of energy and its role in ensuring sustainable development and international cooperation", in which it welcomed the initiative of Turkmenistan to convene in 2009 a high-level international conference to discuss the issue of ensuring the reliable and stable transportation of energy to international markets (resolution 63/210).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States, relevant regional and international organizations and entities of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, on issues relating to the development of transport and transit corridors and to communicate such views in a summary report to the Assembly at its seventieth session (resolution 69/213).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/213).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 20)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Tourism Organization on the implementation of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism (A/65/275)

Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.22-24, 28 and 31
Report of the Second Committee	A/65/436 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.69
Resolution	65/148

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 20)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.2-6, 23-26, 29 and 32
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/437
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/200

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 19)

Report of the Secretary-General on agricultural technology for development (A/68/308)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Tourism Organization on sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America (A/68/278)

Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.27-30, 35 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/438

Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolutions	68/207 and 68/209

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 19)

Report of the Secretary-General on the oil slick on Lebanese shores (A/69/313)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a letter from the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the follow-up to the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (A/69/76)

Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.2-6, 11-14, 30-32 and 34
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/468 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.75
Resolutions	69/211 to 69/213

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 3-14 June 1992) on the establishment of a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 47/191).

At its nineteenth special session, in 1997, the General Assembly adopted the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (resolution S-19/2, annex).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation that had been adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August to 4 September 2002), and called for the implementation of the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the Summit (resolution 57/253).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly endorsed the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled "The future we want" (resolution 66/288).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-eighth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 58/218, 59/227, 60/193, 61/192, 61/193, 61/195, 62/189, 63/212, 64/198, 64/236, 65/152, 65/154, 66/197, 66/288, 67/203, 67/204, 67/290, 68/210 and 68/310).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly recognized the need to consider the realignment of the current cycle of the high-level political forum on sustainable development under the auspices of the General Assembly in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda to ensure an integrated and coherent follow-up to and review of progress made in the implementation of sustainable development commitments. It recalled its resolution 68/310, in which it took note of the summary prepared by the President of the General Assembly of the discussions and

recommendations that emerged from the four one-day structured dialogues held during the sixty-eighth session of the Assembly to consider possible arrangements for a facilitation mechanism to promote clean and environmentally sound technologies, and in that regard stressed its resolve to continue consultations. It decided that the duration of subsequent terms for members of the board of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns shall continue to be two years, starting on 16 September of every second year, and that the United Nations regional groups may renominate one of their existing two members of the board for one consecutive term, while ensuring that no Member State may be eligible to serve more than two consecutive terms and taking into account the importance of ensuring continuity and rotation in the work of the board. The Assembly affirmed that the high-level political forum shall further consider the scope and methodology of a global sustainable development report at its next meeting under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council. The Assembly reiterated the call of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development for the further mainstreaming of the three dimensions throughout the United Nations system and in that regard invited the Secretary-General to continue to report to the Assembly, through the Council, on progress made. It requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/214).

Documents for the seventieth session: Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (resolution 69/214);

(b) Mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system (A/70/75-E/2015/55).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 19 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system (A/69/79-E/2014/66)

Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (A/69/312)

Note by the Secretary-General on the term of the board of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns (A/69/379)

Note by the President of the General Assembly containing the summary of the four one-day structured dialogues on possible arrangements for a facilitation mechanism to promote the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies (A/69/554)

Report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing (A/69/315)

Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.2-6, 11-14, 31 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/468/Add.1

Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.75
Resolution	69/214

(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly endorsed the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, as adopted on 6 May 1994 at the first Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Barbados from 25 April to 6 May 1994 (resolution 49/122).

At its twenty-second special session, in 1999, the General Assembly adopted the "Declaration and state of progress and initiatives for the future implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" (resolution S-22/2).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fiftieth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 50/116, 51/183, 52/202, 53/189, 54/224, 55/202, 56/198, 57/261, 58/213 A and B, 59/229, 59/311, 60/194, 61/196, 61/197, 62/191, 63/213, 64/199, 65/156, 66/198, 67/205 to 67/207 and 68/238 and decision 67/558).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the decision to convene in 2014 the third international conference on small island developing States as called for in the outcome document entitled "The future we want", and welcomed the offer of Samoa to host the conference (resolution 67/207).

At the same session, the General Assembly declared 2014 the International Year of Small Island Developing States and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventieth session, in his annual report on the follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, on the implementation of the resolution, and, inter alia, to elaborate in that report on the evaluation of the Year, including its financial aspects (resolution 67/206).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the outcome document of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway (resolution 69/15, annex), and urged its speedy implementation, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States". It decided to change the title of the sub-item to "Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" (resolution 69/217).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/217).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 20 (b))

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.2-6, 23-26, 29 and 31
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/437/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/206

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 19 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (A/69/319)

Report of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (Apia, Samoa, 1-4 September 2014) (A/CONF.223/10)

Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.2-6, 11-14, 30 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/468/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.75
Resolution	69/217

(c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1999, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (resolution 54/219). The Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-sixth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 56/195, 57/256, 58/214, 59/231, 59/232, 60/195, 61/199, 61/200, 62/192, 63/215, 63/216, 63/217, 64/200, 65/158, 66/199, 67/208 and 68/211).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters as adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held at Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005 (resolution 60/195).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly stressed the importance of the continued substantive consideration of the issue of disaster risk reduction and encouraged Member States and the relevant United Nations bodies to take into consideration the important role of coordinated disaster risk reduction activities for, inter alia, the achievement of sustainable development, reiterated its appreciation to the Government of Japan for its generous offer to host the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, requested the Secretary-General to bring the outcome document of the Conference to the attention of Member States, relevant international and regional organizations, multilateral financial institutions and the regional development banks, as well as relevant intergovernmental processes and conferences and also requested him to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution, including on the outcome of the Conference (resolution 69/219).

At its resumed sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 adopted by the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, held in Sendai, Japan, from 14 to 18 March 2015. In the Framework, the Conference invited the Assembly, at its seventieth session, to consider the possibility of including the review of the global progress in the implementation of the Framework as part of its integrated and coordinated follow-up processes to United Nations conferences and summits, aligned with the Economic and Social Council, the High-level Political Forum for Sustainable Development and the quadrennial comprehensive policy review cycles, as appropriate, taking into account the contributions of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and regional platforms for disaster risk reduction and the Hyogo Framework for Action Monitor system. The Conference also recommended that the Assembly establish, at its sixty-ninth session, an open-ended intergovernmental working group for the development of a set of possible indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Framework in conjunction with the work of the inter-agency expert group on sustainable development indicators (resolution 69/283).

Also at its resumed sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended intergovernmental expert working group, as recommended in the Framework, and decided that the working group shall hold three formal sessions, at the United Nations Office at Geneva, including one session in 2015 and two sessions in 2016, and additional informal sessions as needed (resolution 69/284).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/219).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 19 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (A/69/364)

Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.2-6, 11-14, 30 and 35
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/468/Add.3
Draft resolutions	A/69/L.67 and A/69/L.68
Draft decision	A/69/L.56
Plenary meetings	A/69/PV.75, 81 and 92
Resolutions	69/219, 69/283 and 69/284
Decision	69/556

(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-first session and every three years thereafter, through the Economic and Social Council, on products harmful to health and the environment (resolution 39/229).

The item entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind" was included in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1988, at the request of Malta (A/43/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-third to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 43/53, 44/207, 45/212 and 46/169).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption, on 9 May 1992, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (resolution 47/195).

At its forty-eighth to sixty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 48/189, 49/120, 50/115, 51/184, 52/199, 54/222, 56/199, 57/257, 58/243, 59/234, 60/197, 61/201, 62/86, 63/32, 64/73, 65/159, 66/200, 67/210 and 68/212 and decisions 53/444 and 55/443).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly noted the determination of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to adopt a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all parties at its twenty-first session, to be held in Paris from 30 November to 11 December 2015, and for it to come into effect and be implemented from 2020. The Assembly also noted the conclusion of the Secretary-General's Climate Summit and welcomed its contribution to the existing political momentum, with a view to galvanizing action to address climate change. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make provisions for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017 and invited the secretariat of the Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the Assembly at its seventieth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties (resolution 69/220).

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (resolution 69/220).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 19 (d))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the United Nations Climate Change Conference (Warsaw, 11-23 November 2013) (A/69/317, sect. I)

Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.2-6, 11-14, 30 and 33
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/468/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.75
Resolution	69/220

(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

The General Assembly first considered the sub-item at its forty-seventh session, in 1992, after the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992 (resolution 47/188). The Convention was adopted on 17 June 1994 and entered into force on 26 December 1996.

At its fifty-first to sixty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly considered the question (resolutions 51/180, 52/198, 53/191, 54/223, 55/204, 56/196, 57/259, 58/211, 58/242, 59/235, 60/200, 60/201, 61/202, 62/193, 63/218, 64/201, 64/202, 65/160, 66/201, 67/211 and 68/213).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its eighth session of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008-2018) (resolution 62/193).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly recalled its decision to declare the decade 2010-2020 as the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification and designated the secretariat of the Convention as the focal point of the Decade (resolution 64/201).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly stressed the importance of the further development and implementation of scientifically based, sound and socially inclusive methods and indicators for monitoring and assessing the extent of desertification, land degradation and drought, as well as the importance of efforts under way to promote scientific research in accordance with the Convention, and in that respect invited the secretariats of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity, within their respective mandates, to collaborate on their activities whenever they were related to desertification, land degradation and drought. It also requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/221).

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (resolution 69/221).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 19 (e))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification (2010-2020) (A/69/311)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (A/69/317, sect. II)

Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.2-6, 11-14, 30 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/468/Add.5

Plenary meetings	A/69/PV.75
Resolution	69/221

(f) Convention on Biological Diversity

The Convention on Biological Diversity was opened for signature at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in June 1992, and entered into force on 29 December 1993.

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-ninth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 49/117, 50/111, 51/182, 52/201, 53/190, 54/221, 55/201, 56/197, 57/260, 58/212, 59/236, 60/202, 61/204, 62/194, 63/219, 64/203, 65/161, 66/202, 67/212 and 68/214).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly declared 2011-2020 the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, with a view to contributing to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (resolution 65/161).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited the secretariat of the Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, at its seventieth session, on the implementation of the resolution, including progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and on difficulties encountered in the process of their implementation (resolution 69/222).

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (resolution 69/222).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 19 (f))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (A/69/317, sect. III)

Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.2-6, 11-14, 30 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/468/Add.6
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.75
Resolution	69/222

(g) Harmony with Nature

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly considered this question for the first time, under the item entitled "Sustainable development". The Assembly invited Member States, the relevant organizations of the United Nations system and international, regional and subregional organizations to consider the issue of promoting life in harmony with nature and to transmit to the Secretary-General their views, experiences and proposals on that issue (resolution 64/196). The Assembly also considered this question at its sixty-fifth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 65/164, 66/204, 67/214 and 68/216).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the President of the General Assembly to hold an inclusive and interactive dialogue, to be held at the plenary meetings to be convened during the commemoration of International Mother

Earth Day in April 2015, with the participation of Member States, United Nations organizations, independent experts and other stakeholders, to advance discussions on Harmony with Nature in order to promote a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. It recognized the need for broader measures of progress to complement gross domestic product in order to better inform policy decisions, and in that regard welcomed the ongoing work of the Statistical Commission on a work programme to develop broader measures of progress, which, based on a stocktaking exercise of current national, regional and international practices to measure progress, will conduct a technical review of existing efforts in this area, with a view to identifying best practices and to facilitating the sharing of knowledge, especially for the benefit of developing countries. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/224).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/224).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 19 (h))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/322
Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.2-6, 11-14, 31 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/468/Add.8
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.75
Resolution	69/224

(h) United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to proclaim the 10-year period beginning on 1 January 2005 the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, designated the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as the lead agency for the promotion of the Decade and requested it to develop a draft international implementation scheme (resolution 57/254).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly encouraged Governments to continue implementing the Decade at the international, national and local levels. It requested the Secretary-General to invite the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to prepare, in cooperation with other relevant United Nations organizations, funds and programmes, a review of the implementation of the Decade for submission to the Assembly at its seventieth session (resolution 65/163).

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report submitted by the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the review of the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (resolution 65/163).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 20 (h))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the mid-Decade review of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, 2005-2014 (A/65/279)

Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.2-6, 22-24, 27 and 29
Report of the Second Committee	A/65/436/Add.8
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.69
Resolution	65/163

21. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly established the Commission on Human Settlements and decided that the report of the work of the Commission should be submitted to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 32/162).

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/180, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) was held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 3 to 14 June 1996. Subsequently, in its resolution 51/177, the Assembly endorsed the decision of the Conference, including the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda.

The question was considered at the forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-second to sixty-eighth sessions of the General Assembly (resolutions 49/109, 50/100, 52/190, 53/180, 54/207 to 54/209, 55/194, 55/195, 56/205, 56/206, 57/275, 58/226, 59/239, 60/203, 61/206, 62/198, 63/221, 64/207, 65/165, 66/207, 67/216 and 68/239).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the special session of the Assembly to review and appraise the implementation of the Habitat Agenda would be held from 6 to 8 June 2001 in New York (resolution 55/195). At its twenty-fifth special session, the Assembly adopted the Declaration on Cities and other Human Settlements in the New Millennium (resolution S-25/2).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to transform, with effect from 1 January 2002, the Commission on Human Settlements and its secretariat, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), into the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, to be known as UN-Habitat; and also decided to transform, as of the same date, the Commission on Human Settlements into the Governing Council (resolution 56/206).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its decision to convene, in 2016, a third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III) (resolution 67/216).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly affirmed Governing Council of UN-Habitat resolution 24/14 on the inputs and support required for the preparatory

process of the United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III). The Assembly welcomed the strategic plan of UN-Habitat for the period 2014-2019 and its focus areas, as approved by the Governing Council of UN-Habitat at its twenty-fourth session. The Assembly also decided to designate 31 October, beginning in 2014, as World Cities Day (resolution 68/239).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) would be held in Quito during the week of 17 October 2016 and that the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference would be held in Indonesia in July 2016. The Assembly underlined that it would consider the report of the twenty-fifth session of the Governing Council on the governance review and other issues at its seventieth session. It requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution, including an update on progress made in the preparations for the Conference (resolution 69/226).

Documents for the seventieth session:

(a) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on its twenty-fifth session: Supplement No. 8 (A/70/8);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/226);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 20)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (A/69/298)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting his report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (A/69/343)

Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.2-6, 9, 30 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/469
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.75
Resolution	69/226

22. Globalization and interdependence

(a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1998. The Assembly considered the item annually at its fifty-third to sixty-fourth sessions and biennially thereafter (resolutions 53/169, 54/231, 55/212, 56/209, 57/274, 58/225, 59/240, 60/204, 61/207, 62/199, 63/222, 63/224, 64/210 and 66/210).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the need for the United Nations to play a fundamental role in the promotion of international cooperation for development and the coherence, coordination and implementation of development goals and actions agreed upon by the international community, and reiterated its commitment to strengthening coordination within the United Nations in close cooperation with all other multilateral financial, trade and development institutions in order to support sustainable development, particularly in the context of the post-2015 development agenda. The Assembly recognized the central role of a strengthened global partnership for development, based on lessons learned in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, to support a truly universal global development agenda beyond 2015. It requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly a report on the sub-item (resolution 68/219).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/219).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 21 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/68/259
Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.3-7, 18, 19, 32 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/440/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolution	68/219

(b) Science and technology for development

The General Assembly considered this sub-item at its fiftieth, fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions under the items entitled "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation" (resolution 50/101) and "Macroeconomic policy questions" (resolutions 52/184 and 54/201).

At its fifty-fifth session, in 2000, the General Assembly decided to include this sub-item in its agenda on a biennial basis (resolution 55/185) and at its next session invited the Economic and Social Council to consider measures to strengthen the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (resolution 56/182). The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-eighth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 58/200, 60/205, 62/201, 64/212 and 66/211).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to continue to provide a forum within which to assist the Economic and Social Council in the system-wide follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society and to address the special needs of developing countries in areas such as agriculture, rural development, information and communications technologies and environmental management. It also encouraged the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in collaboration with relevant partners, such as the World Intellectual Property Organization, the International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations University, to continue to undertake science, technology and innovation policy reviews, with a view to assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition in identifying the

measures that are needed to integrate science, technology and innovation policies into their national development strategies. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution and recommendations for future follow-up, including lessons learned in integrating science, technology and innovation policies into national development strategies (resolution 68/220).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/220).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 21 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/68/227
Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.3-7, 18, 19, 32 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/440/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolution	68/220

(c) Culture and sustainable development

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly emphasized the important contribution of culture for sustainable development and the achievement of development objectives. It requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other United Nations institutions, to prepare an assessment of the value and desirability of organizing a United Nations conference on culture and development (resolution 65/166).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to assess the feasibility of various measures, including a possible United Nations conference, to take stock of the contribution of culture to development and to formulate a consolidated approach in that regard (resolution 66/208).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, in lieu of a report to its seventieth session, a progress report, in the most efficient and cost-effective manner, on the implementation of the resolution and decided to include the sub-item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session, on an exceptional basis, and in that of its seventieth session, to maintain the biennial nature of the sub-item (resolution 68/223).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly recalled the discussions at and took note of the Chair's summary of the special thematic debate of the Assembly on the role of culture and sustainable development in the post-2015 development agenda, held in May 2014, as mandated by its resolution 68/223, noted the contribution of culture to sustainable development, encouraged all Member States, intergovernmental bodies, organizations of the United Nations system, relevant non-governmental organizations and all other relevant stakeholders to continue to give due consideration to culture and sustainable development in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda, and recalled the decision, in its resolution 68/223, to include the sub-item in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session and to maintain the biennial nature of the sub-item (resolution 69/230).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 21 (d))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on culture and development (A/68/266)

Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.3-7, 18, 19, 35 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/440/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolution	68/223

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 21 (b))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on culture and sustainable development (A/69/216)

Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.2-6, 22, 23, 30 and 34
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/470/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.75
Resolution	69/230

(d) Development cooperation with middle-income countries

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly recognized that middle-income countries still faced significant challenges in their efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of all the elements of the resolution at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/223).

The General Assembly considered the item at its sixty-fourth and sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 64/208 and 66/212).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution that also looked further into the development challenges of middle-income countries, including through measurements that took into account the multidimensional nature of poverty and development, and that provided recommendations and proposals to ensure efficient, effective, better focused and better coordinated cooperation with middle-income countries (resolution 68/222).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/222).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 21 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/68/265
Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.3-7, 18, 19, 35 and 40

Report of the Second Committee	A/68/440/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolution	68/222

23. Groups of countries in special situations

(a) Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

At its fifty-second session, in 1997, the General Assembly decided to convene the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 2001 (resolution 52/187).

At its resumed fifty-fifth session, in July 2001, the General Assembly endorsed the Brussels Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001 (resolution 55/279).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to establish the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (resolution 56/227).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-seventh to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 57/276, 58/228, 59/244, 60/228, 61/211, 62/203, 63/227, 64/213, 65/171 and 66/213).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the high-level meeting on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (resolution 61/1).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Istanbul Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 adopted by the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011 (resolution 65/280).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventieth session a progress report on the implementation, the effectiveness and the added value of smooth transition measures, including initiatives taken by the United Nations system to support countries during their graduation from the least developed country category (resolution 67/221).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to constitute a high-level panel of experts drawn from the least developed countries and their development partners, the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders to carry out a feasibility study, in order to examine the scope, functions, institutional linkage with the United Nations and organizational aspects of a technology bank and science, technology and innovation supporting mechanism dedicated to the least developed countries, and to transmit the report and the recommendations of the high-level panel of experts to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session for its consideration,

with a view to operationalizing a technology bank during its seventieth session, if so recommended by the panel (resolution 68/224).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly recalled paragraph 157 of the Istanbul Programme of Action, in which it was invited to consider conducting a comprehensive high-level midterm review of the implementation of the Programme of Action, welcomed the generous offer of the Government of Turkey to host the review, decided that the review would be held, on an exceptional basis, in Antalya, Turkey, in June 2016, and requested the President of the General Assembly at its seventieth session to appoint two co-facilitators, one from a developed country and one from a developing country, to oversee and direct informal intergovernmental consultations on all issues relating to the review and its preparatory process and to present a draft outcome document in the form of a political declaration, no later than March 2016 and in advance of the preparatory meeting of experts, prepared on the basis of inputs from the national and regional preparatory meetings, the report of the Secretary-General and other inputs, including those from Member States. The Assembly also requested the President of the General Assembly to organize a four-day preparatory meeting of experts, to be chaired by the co-facilitators, in March 2016, with a view to considering the draft outcome document, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report, by the first quarter of 2016, on the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action, in lieu of his report to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session and to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2016 (resolution 69/231).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 67/221 and 69/231).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 23 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011 to 2020 (A/67/88-E/2012/75 and Corr.1), sect. III

Report of the ad hoc working group to further study and strengthen the smooth transition process for the countries graduating from the least developed country category (A/67/92)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.2-6, 9, 10, 29 and 34
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/440/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/221

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 22 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (A/68/88-E/2013/81 and Corr.1)

Technology bank and science, technology and innovation supporting mechanism dedicated to the least developed countries (A/68/217)

Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.3-7, 14, 15, 32 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/441/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolution	68/224

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 22 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (A/69/95-E/2014/81)

Strengthening investment promotion regimes for foreign direct investment in the least developed countries (A/69/270)

Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.2-6, 20, 21, 30, 31 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/471/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.75
Resolution	69/231

(b) Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries

At its fifty-seventh session, in 2002, the General Assembly decided that the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation should be convened in Almaty, Kazakhstan, on 28 and 29 August 2003 (resolution 57/242). The Conference adopted the Almaty Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries. At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Almaty Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action (resolution 58/201).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-eighth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 58/201, 59/245, 60/208, 61/212, 62/204, 63/228, 64/214, 65/172, 66/214, 67/222 and 68/225).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to convene, as called for in resolution 66/214, the comprehensive 10-year Review Conference on the Implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, in 2014, at the highest possible level (resolution 67/222).

At its sixty-ninth session, the Assembly endorsed the Vienna Declaration and the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024 adopted by the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries (resolution 69/137).

At the same session, the General Assembly underlined the importance of the successful implementation, follow-up and review of the Vienna Programme of Action at all levels

and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action (resolution 69/232).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/232).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 22 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Ten-year review of the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action: addressing the special needs of landlocked developing countries within a new global framework for transit transport cooperation for landlocked and transit developing countries" (A/69/170)

Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.2-6, 20, 21, 33 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/471/Add.2
Draft resolution	A/69/L.28
Plenary meetings	A/69/PV.71 and 75
Resolutions	69/137 and 69/232

24. Eradication of poverty and other development issues

(a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)

At its fiftieth session, in 1995, the General Assembly proclaimed the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) (resolution 50/107). The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-first to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 51/178, 52/193, 53/198, 54/232, 55/210, 56/207, 57/266, 58/222, 59/247, 60/209, 61/213, 62/205, 63/230, 64/216, 65/174, 66/215, 67/224 and 68/226).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly proclaimed the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) (resolution 62/205).

At its sixty-third session, the Assembly considered that a theme of the Second Decade would be "Full employment and decent work for all" (resolution 63/230).

At its sixty-ninth session, the Assembly reaffirmed that, as the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, poverty eradication would be central to the post-2015 development agenda; called upon the United Nations system to assign the highest priority to poverty eradication; encouraged greater inter-agency convergence and collaboration within the United Nations system in sharing knowledge, promoting policy dialogue, facilitating synergies, mobilizing funds, providing technical assistance in the key policy areas underlying the decent work agenda and strengthening system-wide policy coherence on employment issues; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/234).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/234).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 23 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/[illegible]94
Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.2-6, 15, 19, 20, 30 and 34
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/472/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.75
Resolution	69/234

(b) Women in development

The General Assembly considered the question biennially from its fortieth to its sixty-sixth sessions and at its forty-ninth and fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 40/204, 42/178, 44/171, 46/167, 48/108, 49/161, 50/104, 52/195, 54/210, 56/188, 58/206, 59/248, 60/210, 62/206, 64/217 and 66/216).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventieth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution, including on integrating a gender perspective into national development strategies (resolution 68/227).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*, which focused on gender equality and sustainable development, and decided to consider the report at its seventieth session (resolution 69/236).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/227).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 23 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/68/271
Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.3-7, 12, 13, 32 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/442/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolution	69/227

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 23 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* (A/69/156)

Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.2-6, 15, 19, 20, 30 and 32
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/472/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.75
Resolution	69/236

(c) Human resources development

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fifth session and biennially as of the forty-sixth session (resolutions 45/191, 46/143, 48/205, 50/105, 52/196, 54/211, 56/189, 58/207, 60/211, 62/207, 64/218 and 66/217).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly called upon Member States to place human resources development at the core of economic and social development and to develop short-, medium- and long-term strategies to effectively enhance their human resources capacities, as educated, skilled, healthy, capable, productive and flexible workforces are the foundation for achieving sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and development. The Assembly encouraged giving appropriate consideration to human resources development strategies in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/228).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/228).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 23 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/68/228
Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.3-7, 12, 13, 32 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/442/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolution	68/228

25. Operational activities for development

(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report on operational activities for development, containing comprehensive statistical information concerning all operational activities for development of the United Nations system (resolution 35/81).

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirty-seventh, forty-fourth and forty-eighth sessions, triennially at its fiftieth to sixty-second sessions, and annually as from its sixty-fourth session (resolutions 37/226, 44/211, 48/209, 50/120, 53/192, 56/201, 59/250, 62/208, 64/220, 65/177, 66/218, 67/226 and 68/229).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen the analytical quality of system-wide reporting on funding and performance and programme results for United Nations operational activities for development, including the coverage, timeliness, reliability, quality and comparability of system-wide data, definitions and classifications. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to report on the progress made in the context of his annual report on the funding of operational activities for development, including options for incentive mechanisms for increasing core resources, to be applied at a system-wide level (resolution 67/226).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the dialogues held at the operational activities segment of the Economic and Social Council of its substantive session of 2014 regarding the role of the United Nations development system in the changing development landscape and the need to align the United Nations system to address emerging challenges, reaffirmed in that regard the decision of the Council to convene a transparent and inclusive dialogue involving Member States and all relevant stakeholders on the longer-term positioning of the United Nations development system and looked forward to those discussions being reflected in the report of the Secretary-General on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review to be submitted to the Assembly for consideration and action by Member States during the quadrennial comprehensive policy review in 2016, with a view to fulfilling the role of the Assembly in establishing key system-wide policy orientations for development cooperation and country-level modalities for the United Nations development system (resolution 69/238).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (A/70/62-E/2015/4).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 24 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (A/69/63-E/2014/10)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the selection and appointment process for United Nations resident coordinators, including preparation, training and support provided for their work, and comments thereto (A/69/125 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.2-6, 26, 27, 31 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/473/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.75
Resolution	69/238

(b) South-South cooperation for development

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly entrusted the overall intergovernmental review of technical cooperation among developing countries within the United Nations system to a high-level meeting of representatives of all States participating in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to be convened by the Administrator of UNDP in accordance with the provisions of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (resolution 33/134).

The General Assembly considered the question biennially at its fiftieth to fifty-sixth sessions, at its fifty-seventh session, biennially at its fifty-eighth to sixty-sixth sessions and annually as from its sixty-seventh session (resolutions 50/119, 52/205, 54/226, 56/202, 57/263, 58/220, 60/212, 62/209, 64/221, 66/219, 67/227 and 68/230).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to declare 19 December as the United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation (resolution 58/220).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly recognized the importance of considering South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation in the context of the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventieth session a comprehensive report on the state of South-South cooperation within the context of the implementation of the resolution, including an assessment of the concrete measures taken by the United Nations development system to improve its support to South-South cooperation and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/239).

Documents for the seventieth session:

(a) Report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation: Supplement No. 39 (A/70/39);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/239).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 24 (b))

Report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its eighteenth session: Supplement No. 39 (A/69/39)

Report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation (A/69/153)

Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.2-6, 26, 27, 31 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/473/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.75
Resolution	69/239

26. Agriculture development, food security and nutrition

At its sixty-third session, in 2008, the General Assembly considered this question for the first time under the item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit".

The General Assembly also considered the question at its sixty-fourth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 64/224, 65/178, 66/220, 67/228 and 68/233).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly stressed the importance of continued consideration of the issue of agriculture development, food security and nutrition, and further encouraged Member States and all stakeholders to give due consideration to the issue in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda. It requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventieth session on new developments related to the issues highlighted in its resolution 68/233 and in the resolution (resolution 69/240).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/240).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 25)

Report of the Secretary-General on agriculture development, food security and nutrition (A/69/279)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security (A/69/91-E/2014/84)

Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.2-6, 24, 25, 30 and 34
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/474
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.75
Resolution	69/240

27. Towards global partnerships

This item was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Germany (A/55/228). The Assembly considered this question at its fifty-fifth session and biennially as of the fifty-sixth session (resolutions 55/215, 56/76, 58/129, 60/215, 62/211, 64/223 and 66/223).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventieth session a concise report, in the most cost-efficient and effective manner, on the implementation of the resolution and on specific progress, including from a gender perspective, on integrity measures, on transparency, on the strengthening of due diligence measures, on the improvement and implementation of the Guidelines on Cooperation between the United Nations and the Business Sector, on disclosure of partners, contributions and matching funds, including at the country level, and on the strengthening of the Global Compact Local Networks (resolution 68/234).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/234).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 26)

Report of the Secretary-General on enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners, in particular the private sector (A/68/326)

Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.3-7, 25, 32 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/445
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolution	68/234

28. Social development

(a) Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly decided to convene a World Summit for Social Development at the level of Heads of State or Government (resolution 47/92). The Summit was held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995. The item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development" was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the Assembly at the request of Denmark (A/50/192). At the same session, the Assembly decided to hold a special session of the Assembly in 2000 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit and to consider further actions and initiatives (resolution 50/161). The twenty-fourth special session of the Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", was held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000.

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-first to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 51/202, 52/25, 53/28, 54/23, 55/46, 56/177, 57/163, 58/130, 59/146, 60/130, 61/141, 62/131, 63/152, 64/135, 65/185, 66/125, 67/141 and 68/135).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit future *Reports on the World Social Situation* on a biennial basis (resolution 56/177).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly urged Member States and the international community to fulfil all their commitments to meet the demands for social development, including social services and assistance, that had arisen from the global financial and economic crisis, which particularly affected the poorest and most vulnerable, and reiterated the continued importance of giving due consideration to poverty eradication, social integration, full employment and decent work for all in the ongoing discussion on the post-2015 development agenda. Stressing the importance of the World Summit, the Assembly invited all Member States, relevant organizations of the United Nations development system and the specialized agencies, regional commissions and other international organizations, as well as civil society and private sector organizations, to actively promote and undertake activities during 2015 to support an appropriate celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the World Summit, and decided to devote one high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly at its seventieth session, in 2015, to the commemoration of the anniversary, in order to celebrate the progress made so far and to further strengthen the role of social development beyond 2015. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the question to the Assembly at its seventieth session (resolution 69/143).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/143).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 26 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/157
Summary records	A/C.3/69/SR.1-4, 15 and 49

Report of the Third Committee	A/69/480
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.73
Resolution	69/143

(b) Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Cooperatives in social development

At its fifty-first session, in 1996, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ascertain, in cooperation with the Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Cooperatives, the desirability and feasibility of elaborating United Nations guidelines aimed at creating a supportive environment for the development of cooperatives (resolution 51/58).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly drew the attention of Member States to the revised draft guidelines aimed at creating a supportive environment for the development of cooperatives (A/56/73-E/2001/68, annex) (resolution 56/114).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-eighth, sixtieth, sixty-second and sixty-fourth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 58/13, 60/132, 62/128, 64/136, 65/184 and 66/123).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly encouraged Governments to intensify research on the operations and contribution of cooperatives and to establish methodologies for the collection of comparable global data on and the best practices of cooperative enterprises, in collaboration with all stakeholders, and to raise public awareness of cooperatives' contributions to sustainable development; invited Governments, in collaboration with the cooperative movement, to enhance the capacity-building of cooperatives, including by strengthening the organizational, management and financial skills of their members; and requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant international organizations and national, regional and international cooperative organizations, to continue rendering support to Member States in their efforts to create a supportive environment for the development of cooperatives, providing assistance for human resources development, technical advice and training and promoting an exchange of experience and best practices through conferences, workshops and seminars at the national and regional levels, and to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/133).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/133).

Follow-up to the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly proclaimed 1994 as the International Year of the Family (resolution 44/82). It considered the question at its fifty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh to sixtieth, sixty-second, sixty-fourth and sixty-sixth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 52/81, 54/124, 56/113, 57/164, 58/15, 59/111, 59/147, 60/133, 62/129, 64/133, 66/126, 67/142 and 68/136).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to celebrate the anniversary of the International Year of the Family on a 10-year basis (resolution 59/111).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to devote one plenary meeting during its sixty-ninth session, in 2014, to the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year, in order to discuss the role of family-oriented policies in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its seventieth session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution and on the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year in 2014 at all levels (resolution 68/136).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the holding of a plenary meeting in December 2014 on the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and decided to consider the topic "Follow-up to the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond" at its seventieth session (resolution 69/144).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General on the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2014 (A/70/61-E/2015/3).

Integrating volunteering in the next decade

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly commended the contributions of national and international volunteers for their fundamental role in the promotion of peace and development, noted with appreciation the growth and the development of volunteerism since the International Year of Volunteers, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the resolution, including a plan of action to be developed by the United Nations Volunteers programme to integrate volunteering in peace and development in the next decade and beyond, to be submitted to the Assembly and to be considered by Member States (resolution 67/138).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/138).

Policies and programmes involving youth

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly urged Member States and entities of the United Nations system, in consultation with youth-led organizations, to explore new avenues to promote full, effective, structured and sustainable participation of young people and youth-led organizations in relevant decision-making processes, including in the design and implementation of policies, programmes and initiatives and in the elaboration of the post 2015 development agenda. The Assembly acknowledged the increased collaboration through the Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development in developing the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Youth, requested the United Nations entities to continue their coordination towards a more coherent, comprehensive and integrated approach to youth development, called upon entities of the United Nations system and relevant partners to support national, regional and international efforts to address challenges hindering youth development, and in that regard encouraged close collaboration with Member States as well as other relevant stakeholders. The Assembly requested

the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its seventieth session on the implementation of the resolution, including on ways to promote effective, structured and sustainable youth participation in designing, implementing and assessing United Nations youth policies, programmes and initiatives, to be prepared in consultation with Member States as well as the relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes, and regional commissions, taking into account the work done by the United Nations system, and also encouraged the Secretariat to consult, as appropriate, with youth-led and youth-focused organizations (resolution 68/130).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/130).

Promoting social integration through social inclusion

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly encouraged Member States to mainstream social integration objectives into social inclusion policies, promoting the participation of persons in vulnerable or marginalized groups or situations in planning, implementing and monitoring processes, in collaboration, as appropriate, with relevant organizations of the United Nations development system, regional organizations, international and regional financial institutions, development and social partners, the private sector and civil society organizations and invited those entities to provide information on their activities promoting social inclusion and social integration and to exchange views and share good practices and data on the development of social inclusion policies. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report, taking into account the information provided by Member States and relevant actors of the United Nations system, on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its seventieth session (resolution 68/131).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/131).

Realizing the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities towards 2015 and beyond

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities: the way forward, a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond (resolution 68/3).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the President of the General Assembly to organize, during the seventieth session of the Assembly, a panel discussion to follow up on the status of and progress made towards the realization of the development goals for persons with disabilities in relation to the follow-up to the outcome of the high-level meeting on disability and development and to the principles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (resolution 69/142).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 27)

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the implementation of the International Year of Volunteers (A/67/153)

Summary records	A/C.3/67/SR.1-4, 15 and 47
Report of the Third Committee	A/67/449 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.60
Resolution	67/138

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 27 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2014 (A/68/61-E/2013/3)

Cooperatives in social development and the observance of the International Year of Cooperatives (A/68/168)

Promoting social integration through social inclusion (A/68/169)

Summary records	A/C.3/68/SR.2-5, 16, 26, 36, 43, 49 and 50
Report of the Third Committee	A/68/448
Draft resolution	A/68/L.1
Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.3 and 70
Resolutions	68/3, 68/130, 68/131, 68/133 and 68/136

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 26 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2014 (A/69/61-E/2014/4)

Realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities: a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond (A/69/187)

Summary records	A/C.3/69/SR.1-4, 15, 36, 49 and 52
Report of the Third Committee	A/69/480
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.73
Resolutions	69/142 and 69/144

(c) Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

At its resumed fifty-fourth session, in May 2000, the General Assembly decided to convene the Second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the First World Assembly on Ageing, held in Vienna (resolution 54/262).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held in Madrid from 8 to 12 April 2002, and endorsed the Political Declaration and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (resolution 57/167).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-eighth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 58/134, 59/150, 60/135, 61/142, 62/130, 63/151, 64/132, 65/182, 66/127, 67/143 and 68/134).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended working group, open to all States Members of the United Nations, for the purpose of strengthening the protection of the human rights of older persons (resolution 65/182).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the appointment by the Human Rights Council of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons, invited Member States to cooperate with the Independent Expert in carrying out the mandate set out in Human Rights Council resolution 24/20, and invited the Independent Expert to address and engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its seventieth session. The Assembly recognized the continuing need to give due consideration to the situation of older persons in the ongoing discussion on the post-2015 development agenda. It requested the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing to submit to it at its seventieth session a compilation of concrete proposals, practical measures, best practices and lessons learned that will contribute to promoting and protecting the rights and dignity of older persons, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/146).

Documents for the seventieth session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/146);

(b) Report of the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing (resolution 69/146).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 26 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/180
Summary records	A/C.3/69/SR.1-4, 42 and 53
Report of the Third Committee	A/69/480
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.73
Resolution	69/146

29. Advancement of women

(a) Advancement of women

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180). The Convention entered into force on 3 September 1981.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly invited the Chair of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to address and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its sixty-ninth and seventieth sessions under the item on the advancement of women, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 68/138).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/138).

Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas

The General Assembly considered this issue at its forty-fifth session and biennially as of its forty-sixth session (resolutions 45/175, 46/140, 48/109, 50/165, 52/93, 54/135, 56/129, 58/146, 60/138, 62/136, 64/140 and 66/129).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly declared 15 October of each year as the International Day of Rural Women (resolution 62/136).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/139).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/139).

Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women

The General Assembly considered this question at its sixty-first to sixty-fifth and sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 61/143, 62/133, 63/155, 64/137, 65/187 and 67/144).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences to present an annual report to the Assembly at its seventieth and seventy-first sessions (resolution 69/147).

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 69/147).

Violence against women migrant workers

The General Assembly first considered this question at its forty-seventh session, in 1992 (resolution 47/96), then annually at its forty-eighth to fifty-second sessions and thereafter biennially (resolutions 48/110, 49/165, 50/168, 51/65, 52/97, 54/138, 56/131, 58/143, 60/139, 62/132, 64/139 and 66/128).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide a comprehensive, analytical and thematic report to it at its seventieth session on the problem of violence against women migrant workers and on the implementation of the resolution, taking into account updated information from the organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as well as the reports of special rapporteurs that refer to the situation of women migrant workers and other relevant sources, such as the International Organization for Migration, including non-governmental organizations (resolution 68/137).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/137).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 28 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (A/68/121)

Violence against women migrant workers (A/68/178)

Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (A/68/179)

Summary records	A/C.3/68/SR.9-13, 22, 26, 36, 43 and 51
Report of the Third Committee	A/68/449 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.70
Resolutions	68/137 to 68/139

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 27 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women (A/69/222)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences (A/69/368)

Summary records	A/C.3/69/SR.8-12, 16, 26 and 51
Report of the Third Committee	A/69/481
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.73
Resolution	69/147

(b) Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly in 1995. At that session, the Assembly endorsed the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action as adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women on 15 September 1995 (resolution 50/42).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fiftieth to fifty-third and fifty-fifth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 50/203, 51/69, 52/100, 52/231, 53/120, 55/71, 56/132, 57/182, 58/148, 59/168, 60/140, 61/145, 62/137, 63/159, 64/141, 65/191, 66/132, 67/148 and 68/140).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to report annually to the Assembly on the follow-up to and progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session, with an assessment of progress in gender mainstreaming, including information on key achievements, lessons learned and good practices and recommendations on further measures to enhance and accelerate implementation (resolution 69/151).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/151).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 27 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on measures taken and progress achieved in follow-up to and implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (A/69/182)

Summary records	A/C.3/69/SR.8-12, 16 and 53
Report of the Third Committee	A/69/481
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.73
Resolution	69/151

B. Maintenance of international peace and security

30. Report of the Security Council

The Security Council submits an annual report to the General Assembly under Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter, and the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly invited the Security Council, through an appropriate procedure or mechanism, to update the Assembly on a regular basis on the steps it had taken or was contemplating with respect to improving its reporting to the Assembly (resolution 51/193).

As from its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly considered the annual report of the Security Council jointly with the item entitled "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters".

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014 (decision 69/512).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Security Council covering the period from 1 August 2014 to 31 July 2015: Supplement No. 2 (A/70/2).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 28)

Report of the Security Council covering the period from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014: Supplement No. 2 (A/69/2)

Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.58
Decision	69/512

31. Report of the Peacebuilding Commission

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided, acting concurrently with the Security Council, with a view to implementing the decision of the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/1, para. 97) to establish the Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body with a mandate: (a) to bring together all relevant actors to marshal resources and to advise on and propose integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery; (b) to focus attention on the reconstruction and institution-building efforts necessary for recovery from conflict and to support the development of integrated strategies in order to lay the foundation for sustainable development; and (c) to provide recommendations and information to improve the coordination of all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations, to develop best practices, to help to ensure predictable financing for early recovery activities and to extend the period of attention given by the international community to post-conflict recovery; decided that the Commission should submit an annual report to the General Assembly and that the Assembly should hold an annual debate to review the report; and also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session an item entitled "Report of the Peacebuilding Commission" (resolution 60/180).

On 20 December 2005, the Security Council decided that the annual report referred to in paragraph 15 of Council resolution 1645 (2005) should also be submitted to the Council for an annual debate (Security Council resolution 1646 (2005)).

The Organizational Committee of the Commission is composed of 31 Member States and, pursuant to paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005), of the European Union, the International Monetary Fund, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the World Bank.

A review of the peacebuilding architecture, mandated in General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005), was conducted in 2010 (see A/64/868-S/2010/393). In General Assembly resolution 65/7 and Security Council resolution 1947 (2010), respectively, the Assembly and the Council requested the Peacebuilding Commission to reflect in its annual reports progress made in taking forward the relevant recommendations of the report.

There are now six countries under consideration by the Commission: Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

The General Assembly will consider this item for the ninth time at its seventieth session (see also item 111).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its ninth session (General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolutions 1645 (2005) and 1646 (2005)).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda items 46 and 120)

Draft resolution	A/60/L.40
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.66
Resolution	60/180

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda items 13 and 115)

Draft resolution	A/65/L.7
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.41
Resolution	65/7

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 29)

Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its eighth session (A/69/818-S/2015/174)

32. Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

The item was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994, at the request of 38 Member States (A/49/236 and Add.1). The item was considered at the forty-ninth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 49/30, 50/133, 51/31, 52/18, 53/31, 54/36, 55/43, 56/96, 58/13, 58/281, 60/253, 61/226, 62/7, 64/12 and 66/285).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to take necessary measures, within existing resources, for the observance by the United Nations of the International Day of Democracy; to continue to improve the capacity of the Organization to respond effectively to the requests of Member States by providing sustainable assistance for building national capacity and adequate support for their efforts to achieve the goals of good governance and democratization, including through the activities of the United Nations Democracy Fund; to continue efforts to improve coherence and coordination among United Nations initiatives in the area of democracy assistance, including interactions with all stakeholders, in order to ensure that democracy assistance is more effectively integrated into the work of the Organization; and to examine options for strengthening the support provided by the United Nations system for the efforts of Member States to consolidate democracy and achieve good governance (resolution 66/285).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly took no action under this item.

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 32)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/66/353
Draft resolution	A/66/L.52 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.121
Resolution	66/285

33. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/55/231).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-fifth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 55/56, 56/263, 57/302, 58/290, 59/144, 60/182, 61/28, 62/11, 63/134, 64/109, 65/137, 66/252, 67/135 and 68/128).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its strong and continuing support for the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme and the Kimberley Process as a whole and requested the Chair of the Process to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the Process (resolution 69/136).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Chair of the Kimberley Process (resolution 69/136).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 31)

Note verbale dated 28 November 2014 from the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the 2014 report of the Kimberley Process (A/69/622)

Draft resolution	A/69/L.39 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.70
Resolution	69/136

35. Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

This item was included in the agenda of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, in 2006, at the request of Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine (A/61/195).

At its sixty-second to sixty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 62/249, 63/307, 64/296, 65/287, 66/283, 67/268 and 68/274).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventieth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/286).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/286).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 33)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia (A/69/909)

Draft resolution	A/69/L.69
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.92
Resolution	69/286

37. The situation in the Middle East

Various aspects of the situation in the Middle East have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the General Assembly and the Security Council, since 1947. Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)).

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions, from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV), 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII)), and at its thirtieth to sixty-eighth sessions, from 1975 to 2013 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207, 36/226 A and B, 37/123 A to F, 38/180 A to E, 39/146 A to C, 40/168 A to C, 41/162 A to C, 42/209 A to D, 43/54 A to C, 44/40 A to C, 45/83 A to C, 46/82 A and B, 47/63 A and B, 48/58, 48/59 A and B, 49/87 A and B, 49/88, 50/21, 50/22 A to C, 51/27 to 51/29, 52/53, 52/54, 53/37, 53/38, 54/37, 54/38, 55/50, 55/51, 56/31, 56/32, 57/111, 57/112, 58/22, 58/23, 59/32, 59/33, 60/40, 60/41, 61/26, 61/27, 62/84, 62/85, 63/30, 63/31, 64/20, 64/21, 65/17, 65/18, 66/18, 66/19, 67/24, 67/25, 68/16 and 68/17).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated its determination that any actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem were illegal and therefore null and void; called upon Israel to immediately cease all such illegal and unilateral measures; stressed the need for the parties to observe calm and restraint and to refrain from provocative actions, incitement and inflammatory rhetoric, especially in areas of religious and cultural sensitivity; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/24).

At the same session, the General Assembly declared that Israel had failed so far to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981); also declared that the Israeli decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan was null and void and had no validity whatsoever, as

confirmed by the Council in its resolution 497 (1981), and called upon Israel to rescind it; reaffirmed its determination that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907, and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, continued to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967; determined once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and its de facto annexation constituted a stumbling block in the way of achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region; called upon Israel to resume the talks on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks and to respect the commitments and undertakings reached during the previous talks; demanded once more that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/25).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 69/24 and 69/25).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 35)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/341
Draft resolutions	A/69/L.25 and Add.1 and A/69/L.26 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/69/PV.60 and 61
Resolutions	69/24 and 69/25

38. Question of Palestine

This item, which had been on the agenda of the second and third sessions of the General Assembly, was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its auspices, and considered that the PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East that were held under the auspices of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly established the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; requested the Committee to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights previously recognized; and requested the Security

Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee (resolution 31/20). The Assembly considered the item at its thirty-second to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 32/40 A and B, 33/28 A to C, 34/65 A to D, 35/169 A to E, 36/120 A to F, 37/86 A to E, 38/58 A to E, 39/49 A to D, 40/96 A to D, 41/43 A to D, 42/66 A to D, 43/175 A to C, 43/176, 43/177, 44/2, 44/41 A to C, 44/42, 45/67 A to C, 45/68, 45/69, 46/74 A to C, 46/75, 46/76, 47/64 A to E, 48/158 A to D, 49/62 A to D, 50/84 A to D, 51/23 to 51/26, 52/49 to 52/52, 53/39 to 53/42, 54/39 to 54/42, 55/52 to 55/55, 56/33 to 56/36, 57/107 to 57/110, 58/18 to 58/21, 59/28 to 59/31, 60/36 to 60/39, 61/22 to 61/25, 62/80 to 62/83, 63/26 to 63/29, 64/16 to 64/19, 65/13 to 65/16, 66/14 to 66/17, 67/19 to 67/23 and 68/20 to 68/23).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, which would prepare, under the Committee's guidance, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and would organize, in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (resolution 32/40 B). The Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, requested the Secretary-General to redesignate the Special Unit as the Division for Palestinian Rights, with an expanded mandate of work (resolution 34/65 D).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly acknowledged the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council on 15 November 1988; and decided that, as of 15 December 1988, the designation "Palestine" should be used in place of the designation "Palestine Liberation Organization" in the United Nations system, without prejudice to the observer status and functions of the PLO within the United Nations system, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions and practice (resolution 43/177).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to accord to Palestine non-member observer State status in the United Nations, without prejudice to the acquired rights, privileges and role of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the United Nations as the representative of the Palestinian people, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and practice. It also reaffirmed the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and expressed the hope that the Security Council would consider favourably the application submitted on 23 September 2011 by the State of Palestine for admission to full membership in the United Nations. The Assembly also affirmed its determination to contribute to the attainment of a peaceful settlement in the Middle East that ends the occupation that began in 1967 and fulfils the vision of two States: an independent, sovereign, democratic, contiguous and viable State of Palestine, living side by side in peace and security with Israel on the basis of the pre-1967 borders. It expressed the urgent need for the resumption and acceleration of negotiations within the Middle East peace process, and urged all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination, independence, and freedom (resolution 67/19).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to continue to exert all efforts to promote the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people,

including their right to self-determination, to support the achievement without delay of an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and of the two-State solution on the basis of the pre-1967 borders and the just resolution of all final status issues and to mobilize international support for and assistance to the Palestinian people, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its seventieth session and thereafter (resolution 69/20).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights with the necessary resources and to ensure that it continued to carry out its programme of work, in consultation with the Committee and under its guidance; and requested the Division, as part of the observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, to continue to organize an annual exhibit on Palestinian rights or a cultural event in cooperation with the Permanent Observer Mission of the State of Palestine to the United Nations (resolution 69/21).

Also at that session, the General Assembly requested the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to organize and promote fact-finding news missions for journalists to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel; to organize international, regional and national seminars or encounters for journalists; and to continue to provide assistance to the Palestinian people in the field of media development, in particular through its annual training programme for Palestinian broadcasters and journalists (resolution 69/22).

Also at its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly stressed the need for increased and renewed international efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace, based on the relevant United Nations resolutions, the terms of reference of the Madrid Conference, including the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its fourteenth session, the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and the existing agreements between the Israeli and Palestinian sides, as well as the need for a resumption of negotiations based on clear parameters and with a defined time frame aimed at expediting the realization of a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement, called upon both parties to act on the basis of international law and their previous agreements and obligations, in particular adherence to the road map, irrespective of reciprocity; called upon the parties themselves, with the support of the Quartet and other interested bodies, to exert all efforts necessary to halt the deterioration of the situation and to reverse all unilateral and unlawful measures taken on the ground since 28 September 2000; stressed the need for an immediate and complete cessation of all acts of violence; reiterated its demand for the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1860 (2009); reiterated the need for the full implementation by both parties of the Agreement on Movement and Access and of the Agreed Principles for the Rafah Crossing; stressed the urgent need to promote reconstruction, including through the implementation of United Nations-led projects and civilian reconstruction activities; called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to comply strictly with its obligations under international law and to cease all of its measures that are contrary to international law and all unilateral actions aimed at altering the character, status and demographic composition of the Territory; reiterated its demand for the cessation of all Israeli settlement activities in the Territory and in the occupied Syrian Golan, and called for the full implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; stressed the need for Israel forthwith to abide by its road map obligation to freeze all settlement

activity, including so-called "natural growth", and to dismantle settlement outposts erected since March 2001; called for the cessation of all provocations, including by Israeli settlers, in East Jerusalem, including in and around religious sites; demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with its legal obligations under international law, as mentioned in the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice and as demanded in Assembly resolutions ES-10/13 and ES-10/15, and that it immediately cease its construction of the wall in the Territory, and called upon all States Members of the United Nations to comply with their legal obligations; reaffirmed its commitment, in accordance with international law, to the two-State solution of Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security within recognized borders, based on the pre-1967 borders; stressed the need for the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967 and for the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination and the right to their independent State; stressed the need for a just resolution of the problem of Palestine refugees in conformity with its resolution 194 (III); urged Member States to expedite the provision of economic, humanitarian and technical assistance to the Palestinian people and the Palestinian Government in order to help to alleviate the serious humanitarian situation in the Territory, including East Jerusalem, which is disastrous in the Gaza Strip, to rehabilitate the Palestinian economy and infrastructure and to support the development and strengthening of Palestinian institutions and Palestinian State-building efforts in preparation for independence; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, towards the attainment of a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine and the promotion of peace in the region and to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session a report on those efforts and on developments on the matter (resolution 69/23).

Documents for the seventieth session:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/70/35);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine (resolution 69/23).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 36)

Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/69/35)

Report of the Secretary-General on the peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine (A/69/371-S/2014/650)

Draft resolutions	A/69/L.21 and Add.1, A/69/L.22 and Add.1, A/69/L.23 and Add.1 and A/69/L.24 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/69/PV.59-61
Resolutions	69/20 to 69/23

39. The situation in Afghanistan

On 3 January 1980, a number of Member States requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. The Council met from 5 to 9 January 1980 and decided, in view of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, to call for an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the matter (resolution 462 (1980)).

The item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 35 Member States (A/35/144 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 35/37). The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 36/34, 37/37, 38/29, 39/13, 40/12, 41/33, 42/15, 43/20, 44/15, 45/12 and 46/23).

At its forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 47/475, 48/503 and 49/501).

The General Assembly considered this item in conjunction with the question of emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan at its fiftieth to sixtieth sessions, and has considered it separately since its sixty-first session (resolutions 50/88, 51/195, 52/211, 53/203, 54/189, 55/174, 56/220, 57/113, 58/27, 59/112, 60/32, 61/18, 62/6, 63/18, 64/11, 65/8, 66/13, 67/16 and 68/11).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly, underlining the significance of the agreement reached between the Government of Afghanistan and countries contributing to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization summit, held in Lisbon on 19 and 20 November 2010, to gradually transfer lead security responsibility from ISAF to the Government of Afghanistan by the end of 2014, stressed the leading role of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) in seeking to improve coherence and coordination of international civilian efforts, encouraged all partners to support the Kabul process towards further increased Afghan responsibility and ownership in security, governance and development and welcomed the establishment of the 1988 Committee and the measures in Security Council resolution 1988 (2011) with respect to individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban (resolution 66/13).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly appreciated the renewed commitments by the Government of Afghanistan to the Afghan people and the renewed commitments by the international community to Afghanistan expressed in the Tokyo Declaration: Partnership for Self-Reliance in Afghanistan — From Transition to Transformation and the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, building on the conclusions of the International Afghanistan Conference on Afghanistan and the International Community: From Transition to the Transformation Decade, held in Bonn, Germany, in which it was declared that the process of transition, to be completed by the end of 2014, should be followed by a transformation decade (2015-2024) in which Afghanistan consolidates its sovereignty through strengthening a fully functioning, sustainable State in the service of its people

and reiterated in that regard its appreciation for the Afghanistan National Development Strategy and the national priority programmes (resolution 67/16).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed support to the ongoing Afghan-led regional effort within the framework of the Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan, welcomed the outcomes of the Heart of Asia Ministerial Conferences held in Kabul in 2012, in Almaty in 2013 and in Beijing in 2014; welcomed the completion at the end of 2014 of the transition process and called upon the international community to provide the support necessary in the lead-up to the assumption, no later than 2024, of full financial responsibility for its own security forces by the Government of Afghanistan; welcomed the continuing efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to advance peace and reconciliation, including by the High Peace Council, and the implementation of the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme; emphasized its steadfast and unwavering commitment and that of the Government of Afghanistan to achieving the full and equal participation of women in all spheres of Afghan life; commended the achievements and efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to counter discrimination and to mainstream gender issues; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly every three months on developments in Afghanistan, as well as on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/18).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/18).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 37)

Reports of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (A/68/645-S/2013/721, A/68/789-S/2014/163, A/68/910-S/2014/420 and A/69/540-S/2014/656)

Draft resolution	A/69/L.20 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.57
Resolution	69/18

42. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

This question was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Cuba (A/46/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to sixty-eighth sessions (decision 46/407 and resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10, 53/4, 54/21, 55/20, 56/9, 57/11, 58/7, 59/11, 60/12, 61/11, 62/3, 63/7, 64/6, 65/6, 66/6, 67/4 and 68/8).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated its call upon all States, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which reaffirm the freedom of trade and navigation, to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures the extraterritorial effects of which affect the sovereignty of other States, the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction and the freedom of trade and navigation; urged

States that had and continued to apply such laws and measures to take the steps necessary to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to submit it to the Assembly at its seventieth session (resolution 69/5).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/5).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 40)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/98
Draft resolution	A/69/L.4
Plenary meetings	A/69/PV.30 and 31
Resolution	69/5

43. The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development[3]

The item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives" was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of the Government of Nicaragua (A/38/242).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-eighth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 38/10 and 39/4, decision 40/470 and resolutions 41/37, 42/1, 43/24, 44/10, 45/15 and 46/109 A and B). At its forty-seventh session, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development" (resolution 47/118). The Assembly also considered the item at its forty-eighth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 48/161, 49/137, 50/132, 51/197, 52/176, 53/94, 54/118, 55/178, 56/224, 57/160 and 58/117).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that the item would be considered every two years (resolution 58/239).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Nicaragua and noting the progress achieved in the region, decided that the item should remain on the agenda of the Assembly, beginning with the sixty-first session, for consideration upon notification by a Member State (decision 60/508).

The Assembly considered this question at its sixty-third to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 63/19, 64/7 and 65/181).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon the Government of Guatemala to continue to provide all the support necessary to consolidate the achievements and overcome the challenges facing the work of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala as well as to redouble its efforts to

strengthen the institutions that buttress the rule of law and the defence of human rights in Guatemala; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to periodically keep the Assembly apprised of the work of the Commission and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/267).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 42)

Letter dated 20 March 2013 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly (A/67/814)

Draft resolution	A/67/L.60 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.82
Resolution	67/267

44. Question of Cyprus[3]

Various aspects of the question of Cyprus have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly the Security Council and the General Assembly, since 1963.

In March 1964, the Security Council established the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force has subsequently been extended by the Council. The latest report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus is dated 9 January 2015 (S/2015/17).

At its twenty-ninth to thirty-fourth sessions and thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 3212 (XXIX), 3395 (XXX), 31/12, 32/15, 33/15, 34/30 and 37/253, and decisions 31/403, 32/404, 33/402, 34/408 and 37/455).

At its thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 35/428, 36/463, 38/458, 39/464, 40/481, 41/472, 42/465, 43/464, 44/471, 45/458, 46/474, 47/467, 48/505, 49/502, 50/494, 51/479, 52/495, 53/493, 54/493, 55/491, 56/481 and 57/596).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 30 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

45. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo[3]

At its resumed fifty-fourth session, in September 2000, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/54/969), included the item entitled "Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo" in the draft agenda of its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/502).

At its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 55/502, 56/476 and 57/597).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 31 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

46. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)[3]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of 20 Member States (A/37/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-seventh to forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25 and decisions 38/405, 39/404, 40/410, 41/414, 42/410, 43/409, 44/406 and 45/424).

At its forty-sixth to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 46/406, 47/408, 48/408, 49/408, 50/406, 51/407, 52/409, 53/414, 54/412, 55/411, 56/410, 57/511 and 58/511).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 32 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.56 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/511

47. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti[3]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Honduras (A/46/231).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-sixth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 46/7, 47/20 A and B, 48/27 A and B, 49/27 A and B, 50/86 A and B, 51/196 A and B, 52/174, 53/95 and 54/193).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 33 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

48. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security[3]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 43 Member States (A/36/194 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to forty-first sessions (resolutions 36/27, 37/18, 38/9, 39/14, 40/6 and 41/12).

At its forty-second to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 42/463, 43/463, 44/470, 45/430, 46/442, 47/464, 48/436, 49/474, 50/444, 51/433, 52/431, 53/426, 54/425, 55/431, 56/450, 57/519 and 58/527).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 34 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.75 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/527

49. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait[3]

The item entitled "Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1990, at the request of Kuwait (A/45/233). At that session, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 45/455).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session under the new title "Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session (decision 46/475).

At its forty-seventh to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 47/477, 48/506, 49/503, 50/445, 51/434, 52/432, 53/427, 54/426, 55/432, 56/451, 57/520 and 58/514).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 35 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.69 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/514

50. University for Peace

The idea of establishing a University for Peace was proposed by the President of Costa Rica and approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/111 of 14 December 1979. The Assembly approved the establishment of the University for Peace at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 35/55).

At its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions and biennially thereafter until its fifty-eighth session. the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 45/8, 46/11, 48/9, 50/41, 52/9, 54/29, 56/2 and 58/12).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that this item should be allocated for consideration every three years in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (k)). Accordingly, the item was next considered at the sixty-first and sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 61/108 and 64/83).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to expand the scope for using the services of the University as part of his conflict-resolution and peacebuilding efforts through the training of staff, especially those concerned with peacekeeping and peacebuilding, in order to strengthen their capacities in this area, and in the promotion of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace and to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the work of the University (resolution 67/111).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/111).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 49)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/272
Summary record	A/C.4/67/SR.8
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/67/420
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.59
Resolution	67/111

51. Assistance in mine action

This item was first included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the 12 States members of the European Union) (A/48/193). Until the fifty-third session, the item was entitled "Assistance in mine clearance". The Assembly considered the item from the forty-eighth to fifty-eighth, sixtieth, sixty-second, sixty-fourth and sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 48/7, 49/215, 50/82, 51/149, 52/173, 53/26, 54/191, 55/120, 56/219, 57/159, 58/127, 58/136, 60/97, 62/99, 64/84 and 66/69).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that this item should be allocated for consideration every other year in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (j)).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly stressed the importance of cooperation and coordination in mine action, emphasized the primary responsibility of national authorities in that regard, encouraged the United Nations to continue to take measures to improve coordination, efficiency, transparency and accountability,

in particular by implementing the Strategy of the United Nations on Mine Action 2013-2018, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution and on follow-up to previous resolutions on assistance in mine clearance and on assistance in mine action (resolution 68/72).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/72).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 48)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/68/305
Summary record	A/C.4/68/SR.19
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/68/421
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.65
Resolution	68/72

52. Effects of atomic radiation

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (resolution 913 (X)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee from 15 to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)) and, at its forty-first session, to a maximum of 21 (resolution 41/62 B). At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to further increase its membership from 21 to 27 Member States (resolution 66/70). The Committee is now composed of the following 27 Member States: Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

The General Assembly considered the item at its twelfth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 1147 (XII), 1347 (XIII), 1376 (XIV), 1574 (XV), 1629 (XVI), 1764 (XVII), 1896 (XVIII), 2078 (XX), 2213 (XXI), 1896 (XXII), 2382 (XXIII), 2496 (XXIV), 2623 (XXV), 2773 (XXVI), 2905 (XXVII), 3063 (XXVIII), 3226 (XXIX), 3410 (XXX), 31/10, 32/6, 33/5, 34/12, 35/12, 36/14, 37/87, 38/78, 39/94, 40/160, 41/62 A and B, 42/67, 43/55, 44/45, 45/71, 46/44, 47/66, 48/38, 49/32, 50/26, 51/121, 52/55, 53/44, 54/66, 55/121, 56/50, 57/115, 58/88, 59/114, 60/98, 61/109, 62/100, 63/89, 64/85, 65/96, 66/70, 67/112 and 68/73).

Substantive scientific reports reviewing in detail the levels, doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation were submitted by the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly at the following sessions: thirteenth (A/3838), seventeenth (A/5216), nineteenth (A/5814), twenty-first (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth (A/7613 and Corr.1), twenty-seventh (A/8725 and Corr.1), thirty-second (A/32/40), thirty-seventh (A/37/45), forty-first (A/41/16), forty-third (A/43/45), forty-eighth

(A/48/46), forty-ninth (A/49/46), fifty-first (A/51/46), fifty-fifth (A/55/46), fifty-sixth (A/56/46), fifty-seventh (A/57/46), fifty-eighth (A/58/46), fifty-ninth (A/59/46), sixtieth (A/60/46), sixty-first (A/61/46 and Corr.1), sixty-third (A/63/46), sixty-fifth (A/65/46 and Add.1), sixty-seventh (A/67/46) and sixty-eighth (A/68/46 and Corr.1). Shorter reports on progress of work were also submitted at the intervening sessions.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important activities to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its seventieth session; and endorsed the intentions and plans of the Scientific Committee for conducting its programme of work of scientific review and assessment, in particular its next Global Survey of Medical Radiation Usage and Exposures and its assessments of levels of ionizing radiation exposure from electrical energy production and requested the Committee to submit plans for its ongoing and future programme of work to the Assembly at its seventieth session (resolution 69/84).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/70/46).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 48)

Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/69/46)

Summary record	A/C.4/69/SR.14
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/69/451
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.64
Resolution	69/84

53. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was expanded on several occasions, reaching 77 at the sixty-ninth session (resolution 69/85). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 77 Member States: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia,

Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

The Committee established a Legal Subcommittee and a Scientific and Technical Subcommittee.

The General Assembly, in 1963, adopted the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)). Since then, multilateral treaties and principles have been developed (see *United Nations Treaties and Principles on Outer Space*, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.I.10).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-seventh to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 37/89, 38/80, 39/96, 40/162, 41/64, 42/68, 43/56, 44/46, 45/72, 46/45, 47/67, 48/39, 49/34, 50/27, 51/123, 52/56, 53/45, 54/67, 54/68, 55/122, 56/51, 57/116, 58/89, 58/90, 59/2, 59/115, 59/116, 60/99, 61/110, 61/111, 62/101, 62/217, 63/90, 64/86, 65/97, 65/271, 66/71, 67/113, 68/74 and 68/75).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that the Committee had agreed to consider at its fifty-eighth session, in 2015, the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities, with a view to identifying those recommendations that could, to the extent practicable, be adapted to and instrumental in ensuring the safety of space operations and the long-term sustainability of outer space activities in general, and requested the Committee to continue to consider ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the Assembly at its seventieth session (resolution 69/85).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to convene a joint ad hoc meeting of the Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee) and the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) to address possible challenges to space security and sustainability (resolution 69/38) (see also item 98 (dd)).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/70/20).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 49)

Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/69/20)

Summary records	A/C.4/69/SR.8-10 and 13
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/69/452
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.64
Resolution	69/85

54. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States (resolution 194 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing education, training, health, relief and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967 and 1982, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance as a result of the 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 37/120 B). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 2017 (resolution 68/76).

By its resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency in the execution of its programme, and requested the Commissioner-General to submit to the Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs. At its sixtieth, sixty-third, sixty-fifth and sixty-sixth sessions, the Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Advisory Commission on UNRWA to 21, then to 23, then to 24 and then to 25 (decision 60/522 and resolutions 63/91, 65/98 and 66/72); to invite Palestine to attend and fully participate in its meetings as an observer; to invite the European Community to attend its meetings; and to invite the League of Arab States to attend its meetings as an observer. The membership of the Advisory Commission is currently as follows: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)). The Working Group submitted recommendations to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and every subsequent session, and the Assembly has annually extended the Working Group's mandate. The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States: France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted four resolutions under this item (resolutions 69/86 to 69/89).

Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly reiterated its request to the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine to continue exerting efforts towards the implementation

of paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194 (III) and to report to the Assembly no later than 1 September 2015; and affirmed the necessity for the continuation of the work of UNRWA and the importance of its unimpeded operation and its provision of services for the well-being, protection and human development of the Palestine refugees and for the stability of the region (resolution 69/86).

Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities

The General Assembly endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly before its seventieth session on the progress made with regard to the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/87).

Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly took note with appreciation of the efforts of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to assist in ensuring the financial security of the Agency; requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work; and encouraged the Agency to continue making progress in addressing the needs and rights of children, women and persons with disabilities in its operations in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (resolution 69/88).

Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues

The General Assembly reaffirmed that the Palestine refugees were entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom; requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel; urged the Palestinian and Israeli sides, as agreed between them, to deal with the important issue of Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues within the framework of the final status peace negotiations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/89).

Documents for the seventieth session:

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 13 (A/70/13);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolution 69/87);

  (ii) Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues (resolution 69/89);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixty-ninth report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (resolutions 512 (VI) and 69/86);

(d) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolution 69/88).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 50)

Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2013: Supplement No. 13 (A/69/13)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities (A/69/345)

Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues (A/69/351)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixty-eighth report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (A/69/349)

Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/69/391)

Summary records	A/C.4/69/SR.20-22 and 25
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/69/453
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.64
Resolutions	69/86 to 69/89

55. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At its twenty-fifth session, the Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Malaysia, Senegal and Sri Lanka.

At its twenty-sixth to sixty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly considered the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G, 37/88 A to G, 38/79 A to H, 39/95 A to H, 40/161 A to G, 41/63 A to G, 42/160 A to G, 43/58 A to G, 44/48 A to G, 45/74 A to G, 46/47 A to G, 47/70 A to G, 48/41 A to D, 49/36 A to D, 50/29 A to D, 51/131 to 51/135, 52/64 to 52/69, 53/53 to 53/57, 54/76 to 54/80, 55/130 to 55/134, 56/59 to 56/63, 57/124 to 57/128, 58/96 to 58/100, 59/121 to 59/125, 60/104 to 60/108, 61/116 to 61/120, 62/106 to 62/110, 63/95 to 63/99, 64/91 to 64/95, 65/102 to 65/106, 66/76 to 66/80, 67/118 to 67/122 and 68/80 to 68/84).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted five resolutions under this item (resolutions 69/90 to 69/94).

In its resolution entitled "Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories", the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arose thereafter; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all necessary facilities to investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the resolution, and to report to the Assembly at its seventieth session on the tasks entrusted to him in the resolution (resolution 69/90).

In its resolutions entitled "Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories", "Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan", "Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem" and "The occupied Syrian Golan", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventieth session on the implementation of the resolutions (resolutions 69/91 to 69/94).

Documents for the seventieth session:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (resolution 69/90);

(ii) Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories (resolution 69/91);

(iii) Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan (resolution 69/92);

(iv) Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem (resolution 69/93);

(v) The occupied Syrian Golan (resolution 69/94);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the forty-seventh report of the Special Committee (resolution 69/90).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 51)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/69/128)

Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories (A/69/316)

The occupied Syrian Golan (A/69/327)

Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem (A/69/347)

Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan (A/69/348)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the forty-sixth report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/69/355)

Summary records	A/C.4/69/SR.23-25
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/69/454
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.64
Resolutions	69/90 to 69/94

57. Comprehensive review of special political missions

The General Assembly considered the question of special political missions at its sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 67/123 and 68/85).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to hold regular, inclusive and interactive dialogue on the overall policy matters pertaining to special political missions and to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the overall policy matters pertaining to special political missions, including efforts towards improving transparency, accountability, geographical representation, gender participation, expertise and effectiveness in respect of all special political missions (resolution 69/95).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/95).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 53)

Report of the Secretary-General on overall policy matters pertaining to special political missions (A/69/325)

Summary records	A/C.4/69/SR.19 and 25
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/69/456

Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.64
Resolution	69/95

58. Questions relating to information

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to consider at its thirty-third session an item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly considered the item as a sub-item under "Questions relating to information" and decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee and rename it the Committee on Information (resolution 34/182). The Assembly considered the item at its thirty-fifth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 35/201, 36/149 A and B, 37/94 A and B, 38/82 A and B, 39/98 A and B, 40/164 A and B, 41/68 A to E, 42/162 A and B, 43/60 A and B, 44/50, 45/76 A and B, 46/73 A and B, 47/73 A and B, 48/44 A and B, 49/38 A and B, 50/138 A and B, 51/138 A and B, 52/70 A and B, 53/59 A and B, 54/82 A and B, 55/136 A and B, 56/64 A and B, 57/130 A and B, 58/101 A and B, 59/126 A and B, 60/109 A and B, 61/121 A and B, 62/111 A and B, 63/100 A and B, 64/96 A and B, 65/107 A and B, 66/81 A and B, 67/124 A and B and 68/86 A and B).

In addition, the Assembly took a series of decisions on increasing the membership of the Committee on Information from 41 to 114 (resolution 34/182 and decisions 43/418, 44/418, 45/422, 46/423, 47/322, 47/424, 48/318, 49/416, 50/311, 50/411, 52/318, 53/418, 54/318, 55/317, 55/425, 56/419, 57/412, 57/524, 58/410, 58/525, 59/413, 59/518, 60/415, 60/524, 61/413, 61/521, 63/524, 64/520, 67/413 and 67/529). The current composition of the Committee is contained in decision 67/413.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its thirty-seventh session and to the Assembly at its seventieth session on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of all recommendations and requests contained in the resolution (resolution 69/96 B).

Documents for the seventieth session:

(a) Report of the Committee on Information on its thirty-seventh session: Supplement No. 21 (A/70/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/96 B).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 54)

Report of the Committee on Information on its thirty-sixth session: Supplement No. 21 (A/69/21)

Report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information (A/69/310)

Summary records	A/C.4/69/SR.11-13 and 25
Report of the Special Political and	A/69/457

Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.64
Resolutions	69/96 A and B

59. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

Under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory; requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information was drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures (resolution 69/97).

Documents for the seventieth session:

(a) Report of the Special Committee for 2015: Supplement No. 23 (A/70/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/97).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 55)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2014: Supplement No. 23 (A/69/23), chaps. VII and XIII

Report of the Secretary-General on information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (A/69/69)

Summary records	A/C.4/69/SR.2-7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/69/458

Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.64
Resolution	69/97

60. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1998, on the recommendation of the General Committee (see A/53/PV.3). The item was initially entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)), and the title was further amended at the Assembly's twenty-second, thirty-fifth, forty-fourth, forty-sixth and forty-eighth sessions (resolution 2288 (XXII); A/35/250, para. 22; and decisions 44/469, 46/402 D and 48/402 C).

The General Assembly considered the item at its twenty-second to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 2288 (XXII), 2425 (XXIII), 2554 (XXIV), 2703 (XXV), 2873 (XXVI), 2979 (XXVII), 3117 (XXVIII), 3299 (XXIX), 3398 (XXX), 31/7, 32/35, 33/40, 34/41, 35/28, 36/51, 37/31, 38/50, 39/42, 40/52, 41/14, 42/74, 43/29, 44/84, 45/17, 46/64, 47/15, 48/46, 49/40, 50/33, 51/140, 52/72, 53/61, 54/84, 55/138, 56/66, 57/132, 58/103, 59/128, 60/111, 61/123, 62/113, 63/102, 64/98, 65/109, 66/83, 67/126 and 68/88).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to report thereon to the Assembly at its seventieth session (resolution 69/98).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Special Committee for 2015: Supplement No. 23 (A/70/23).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 56)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2014: Supplement No. 23 (A/69/23), chaps. V and XIII

Summary records	A/C.4/69/SR.2-7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/69/459
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.64
Resolution	69/98

61. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly considered this item from its twenty-second session, in 1967, to its sixty-eighth session (resolutions 2311 (XXII), 2426 (XXIII), 2555 (XXIV), 2704 (XXV), 2874 (XXVI), 2980 (XXVII), 3118 (XXVIII), 3300 (XXIX), 3421 (XXX), 31/30, 32/36, 33/41, 34/42, 35/29, 36/52, 37/32, 38/51, 39/43, 40/53, 41/15, 42/75, 43/30, 44/85, 45/18, 46/65, 47/16, 48/47, 49/41, 50/34, 51/141, 52/73, 53/62, 54/85, 55/139, 56/67, 57/133, 58/104, 59/129, 60/112, 61/231, 62/114, 63/103 64/99, 65/110, 66/84, 67/127 and 68/89).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the resolution, and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its seventieth session (resolution 69/99).

Documents for the seventieth session:

(a) Report of the Special Committee for 2015: Supplement No. 23 (A/70/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/99).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 57)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2014: Supplement No. 23 (A/69/23), chaps. VI and XIII

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/69/66)

Summary records	A/C.4/69/SR.2-7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/69/460
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.64
Resolution	69/99

62. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, not only for study and training at the university level but also for study at the post-primary level, as well as technical and vocational training of immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving

details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). At subsequent sessions, a similar invitation was reiterated by the Assembly, and the Secretary-General was requested to report on the implementation of the relevant resolution (resolutions 931 (X), 1050 (XI) and 1154 (XII)).

At its thirteenth session, the General Assembly decided to place this question as a separate item on the provisional agenda of its fourteenth session (resolution 1277 (XIII)).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fourteenth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 1411 (XIV), 1540 (XV), 1696 (XVI), 1849 (XVII), 1974 (XVIII), 2110 (XX), 2234 (XXI), 2352 (XXII), 2423 (XXIII), 2556 (XXIV), 2705 (XXV), 2876 (XXVI), 2982 (XXVII), 3120 (XXVIII), 3302 (XXIX), 3423 (XXX), 31/32, 32/38, 33/43, 34/32, 35/31, 36/54, 37/34, 38/53, 39/45, 40/55, 41/28, 42/77, 43/32, 44/87, 45/20, 46/66, 47/17, 48/48, 49/42, 50/35, 51/142, 52/74, 53/63, 54/86, 55/140, 56/68, 57/134, 58/105, 59/130, 60/113, 61/124, 62/115, 63/104, 64/100, 65/111, 66/85, 67/128 and 68/90).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/100).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/100).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 58)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/67
Summary records	A/C.4/69/SR.2-7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/69/461
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.64
Resolution	69/100

63. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its sixteenth session, in 1961, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, consisting of 17 members (resolution 1654 (XVI)). The Assembly enlarged the Special Committee at its seventeenth, thirty-fourth, fifty-ninth, sixty-third and sixty-fourth sessions (resolution 1810 (XVII) and decisions 34/425, 59/520, 63/526 and 64/554).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 29 Member States: Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mali, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, United Republic of

Tanzania and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (decisions 63/413, 63/526, 64/418 and 64/554).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that the item should be allocated for annual consideration in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (resolution 58/316).

The General Assembly considered the item at its sixteenth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 1654 (XVI), 1810 (XVII), 1956 (XVIII), 2105 (XX), 2189 (XXI), 2326 (XXII), 2465 (XXIII), 2548 (XXIV), 2708 (XXV), 2878 (XXVI), 2908 (XXVII), 3163 (XXVIII), 3328 (XXIX), 3481 (XXX), 31/143, 32/42, 33/44, 34/94, 35/119, 36/68, 37/35, 38/54, 39/91, 40/57, 41/41 A and B, 42/71, 43/45, 44/101, 45/34, 46/71, 47/23, 48/52, 49/89, 50/39, 51/146, 52/78, 53/68, 54/91, 55/147, 56/74, 57/140, 58/111, 59/136, 60/119, 61/130, 62/120, 63/110, 64/106, 65/117, 66/91, 67/134 and 68/97).

Under the same item, the General Assembly also considered the following:

(a) Question of Western Sahara (resolutions 31/45, 32/22, 33/31 A and B, 34/37, 35/19, 36/46, 37/28, 38/40, 39/40, 40/50, 41/16, 42/78, 43/33, 44/88, 45/21, 46/67, 47/25, 48/49, 49/44, 50/36, 51/143, 52/75, 53/64, 54/87, 55/141, 56/69, 57/135, 58/109, 59/131, 60/114, 61/125, 62/116, 63/105, 64/101, 65/112, 66/86, 67/129 and 68/91);

(b) Question of New Caledonia (resolutions 42/79, 43/34, 44/89, 45/22, 46/69, 47/26, 48/50, 49/45, 50/37, 51/144, 52/76, 53/65, 54/88, 55/142, 56/70, 57/136, 58/106, 59/132, 60/115, 61/126, 62/117, 63/106, 64/102, 65/113, 66/87, 67/130 and 68/92);

(c) Question of French Polynesia (resolutions 67/265 and 68/93);

(d) Question of Tokelau (resolutions 2069 (XX), 2232 (XXI), 2357 (XXII), 2430 (XXIII), 2592 (XXIV), 2709 (XXV), 2868 (XXVI), 2986 (XXVII), 3428 (XXX), 31/48, 41/26, 42/84, 43/35, 44/90, 45/29, 46/68 A and B, 47/27 A and B, 48/51 A and B, 49/47, 50/38 A and B, 51/145, 52/77, 53/66, 54/89, 55/143, 56/71, 57/137, 58/107, 59/133, 60/116, 61/127, 62/121, 63/107, 64/103, 65/114, 66/434, 67/131 and 68/94);

(e) Questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (resolutions 2069 (XX), 2232 (XXI), 2357 (XXII), 2430 (XXIII), 2592 (XXIV), 2709 (XXV), 2869 (XXVI), 2984 (XXVII), 3156 (XXVIII), 3157 (XXVIII), 3289 (XXIX), 3290 (XXIX), 3425 (XXX), 3427 (XXX), 3429 (XXX), 3433 (XXX), 31/52, 31/54, 31/55, 31/57, 31/58, 32/24, 32/28 to 32/31, 33/32 to 33/35, 34/34 to 34/36, 34/39, 35/21 to 35/25, 36/47, 36/48, 36/62, 36/63, 37/20 to 37/27, 38/41 to 38/48, 39/30 to 39/39, 40/41 to 40/49, 41/17 to 41/25, 42/80 to 42/83, 42/85 to 42/89, 43/36 to 43/44, 44/91 to 44/99, 45/23 to 45/28, 45/30 to 45/32, 46/68 A and B, 47/27 A and B, 48/51 A and B, 49/46 A and B, 50/38 A and B, 51/224 A and B, 52/77 A and B, 53/67 A and B, 54/90 A and B, 55/144 A and B, 56/72 A and B, 57/138 A and B, 58/108 A and B, 59/134 A and B, 60/117 A and B, 61/128 A and B, 62/118 A and B, 63/108 A and B, 64/104 A and B, 65/115 A and B, 66/89 A and B, 67/132 A and B and 68/95 A and B);

(f) Dissemination of information on decolonization (resolutions 2879 (XXVI), 2909 (XXVII), 3164 (XXVIII), 3329 (XXIX), 3482 (XXX), 31/144, 32/43, 33/45, 34/95, 35/120, 36/69, 37/36, 38/55, 39/92, 40/58, 41/42, 42/72, 43/46, 44/102, 45/35, 46/72, 47/24, 48/53, 49/90, 50/40, 51/147, 52/79, 53/69, 54/92, 55/145, 56/73, 57/139, 58/110, 59/135, 60/118, 61/129, 62/119, 63/109, 64/105, 65/116, 66/90, 67/133 and 68/96);

(g) Question of Gibraltar (resolutions 2070 (XX), 2231 (XXI), 2352 (XXII), 2429 (XXIII) and 3286 (XXIX) and decisions 31/406 C, 32/411, 33/408, 34/412, 35/406, 36/409, 37/412, 38/415, 39/410, 40/413, 41/407, 42/418, 43/411, 44/426, 45/407, 46/420, 47/411, 48/422, 49/420, 50/415, 51/430, 52/419, 53/420, 54/423, 55/427, 56/421, 57/526, 58/526, 59/519, 60/525, 61/522, 62/523, 63/525, 64/521, 65/521, 66/522, 67/530 and 68/523);

(h) International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (resolutions 43/47, 46/181, 54/90 A, 55/146, 60/120 and 64/106);

(i) Fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 65/118).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly declared the period 2011-2020 the Third International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, called upon Member States to intensify their efforts to continue to implement the plan of action for the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism and to cooperate with the Special Committee in updating it as necessary, with a view to using it as the basis for a plan of action for the Third International Decade, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/119).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly considered the following:

(a) Question of Western Sahara (resolution 69/101);

(b) Question of New Caledonia (resolution 69/102);

(c) Question of French Polynesia (resolution 69/103);

(d) Question of Tokelau (resolution 69/104);

(e) Questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (resolutions 69/105 A and B);

(f) Dissemination of information on decolonization (resolution 69/106);

(g) Question of Gibraltar (decision 69/523).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration, and in particular to continue to examine the implementation by Member States of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization and to formulate specific proposals to bring about an end to colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its seventieth session (resolution 69/107).

Documents for the seventieth session:

(a) Report of the Special Committee for 2015: Supplement No. 23 (A/70/23);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Third International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (resolution 65/119);

(ii) Question of Western Sahara (resolution 69/101).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 59)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2010: Supplement No. 23 (A/65/23 and Corr.1), chaps. II and XII

Report of the Secretary-General on the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (A/65/330 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.4/65/SR.2, 6 and 7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/65/430
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.62
Resolution	65/119

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 59)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2014: Supplement No. 23 (A/69/23)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Environmental, ecological, health and other impacts of the 30-year period of nuclear testing in French Polynesia (A/69/189)

Question of Western Sahara (A/69/344)

Summary records	A/C.4/69/SR.2-7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/69/462
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.64
Resolutions	69/101 to 69/107
Decision	69/523

64. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245, resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter, and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth to sixty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/432, 37/424, 38/422, 39/421, 40/429, 41/416, 42/415, 43/419, 44/419, 45/402 A, 46/402 A, 47/402 A, 48/402 A, 49/402 A, 50/402 A, 51/402 A, 52/402 A, 53/402 A, 54/402 A, 55/402 A, 56/402 A, 57/503 A, 58/503 A, 59/503 A, 60/503 A, 61/503 A, 62/503 A, 63/503 A, 64/503 A, 65/503 A, 66/503 A, 67/504 A, 68/504 A and 69/502 A).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 7)

Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.2
Decision	69/502 A

65. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly considered this question from its forty-eighth to fifty-first sessions under the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" (resolutions 48/212, 49/132, 50/129 and 51/190). At its fifty-first session, in 1996, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda an item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources" (resolution 51/190).

The General Assembly considered the item from its fifty-second to its sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 52/207, 53/196, 54/230, 55/209, 56/204, 57/269, 58/229, 59/251, 60/183, 61/184, 62/181, 63/201, 64/185, 65/179, 66/225, 67/229 and 68/235).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and of the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land, water and energy resources, and demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, cease the exploitation, damage, cause of loss or depletion, and endangerment of the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan. The Assembly recognized the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, damage, loss or depletion, or endangerment of their natural resources resulting from illegal measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, and Israeli settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. The Assembly stressed that the wall and the settlements being constructed by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and

around East Jerusalem, were contrary to international law and were seriously depriving the Palestinian people of their natural resources, and called in that regard for full compliance with the legal obligations affirmed in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and in its resolution ES-10/15. The Assembly called upon Israel to comply strictly with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, with respect to the alteration of the character and status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to bring a halt to all actions, including those perpetrated by Israeli settlers, harming the environment, including the dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, namely water and land resources, and which pose an environmental, sanitation and health threat to the civilian populations. The Assembly also called upon Israel to cease its destruction of vital infrastructure, including water pipelines, sewage networks and electricity networks, which, inter alia, had a negative impact on the natural resources of the Palestinian people, stressed the urgent need to advance reconstruction and development projects in that regard, including in the Gaza Strip, and called for support for the necessary efforts in that regard, in line with the commitments made at, inter alia, the Cairo International Conference on Palestine: Reconstructing Gaza, held on 12 October 2014. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/241).

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (resolution 69/241).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 60)

Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2014 (A/69/3)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/69/81-E/2014/13)

Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.2-6 and 29-31
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/475
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.75
Resolution	69/241

66. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolution 428 (V), annex).

In accordance with paragraph 11 of the statute, the High Commissioner reports annually in writing to the Assembly.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifty-eighth session,[1] the General Assembly decided to remove the temporal limitation on the continuation of the Office of the High Commissioner contained in its resolution 57/186 and to continue the Office until the refugee problem was solved (resolution 58/153).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner, recognized the relevance of the Executive Committee's practice of adopting conclusions and requested the High Commissioner to report on his annual activities to the Assembly at its seventieth session (resolution 69/152).

Documents for the seventieth session:

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/70/12);

(b) Report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12A (A/70/12/Add.1).

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

The question of assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 46/108, 47/107, 48/118, 49/174, 50/149, 51/71, 52/101, 53/126, 54/147, 55/77, 56/135, 57/183, 58/149, 59/172, 60/128, 61/139, 62/125, 63/149, 64/129, 65/193, 66/135, 67/150 and 68/143).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa to the Assembly at its seventieth session, taking fully into account the efforts expended by countries of asylum (resolution 69/154).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/154).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 61)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/69/12)

Report of the Executive committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the work of its sixty-fifth session: Supplement No. 12A (A/69/12/Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa (A/69/339)

Summary records	A/C.3/69/SR.40-42, 44, 51 and 55
Report of the Third Committee	A/69/482

Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.73
Resolutions	69/152 and 69/154

D. Promotion of human rights

68. Report of the Human Rights Council

At its resumed sixtieth session, in March 2006, the General Assembly decided to establish the Human Rights Council, based in Geneva, in replacement of the Commission on Human Rights, as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly. It also decided that the Council should: (a) be responsible for promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind and in a fair and equal manner; (b) serve as a forum for dialogue on thematic issues on all human rights; (c) assume, review and, where necessary, improve and rationalize all mandates, mechanisms, functions and responsibilities of the Commission on Human Rights in order to maintain a system of special procedures, expert advice and a complaint procedure; and (d) complete the review within one year after the holding of the Council's first session. The Assembly further decided that the Council should meet regularly throughout the year and schedule no fewer than three sessions per year, and that it should submit an annual report to the Assembly (resolution 60/251).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to continue its practice of allocating the item entitled "Report of the Human Rights Council" to the plenary of the Assembly and to the Third Committee, in accordance with its decision 65/503 A, with the additional understanding that the President of the Council would present the report in her or his capacity as President to the plenary of the Assembly and the Third Committee. The Assembly also decided that the Third Committee would hold an interactive dialogue with the President of the Council at the time of her or his presentation of the report of the Council to the Third Committee. The Assembly further decided that, from 2013, the Human Rights Council would start its yearly membership cycle on 1 January and that, as a transitional measure, the period of office of members of the Human Rights Council ending in June 2012, June 2013 and June 2014 would exceptionally be extended until the end of the respective calendar year (resolution 65/281).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Human Rights Council on its twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth regular sessions and twentieth and twenty-first special sessions, including the addendum thereto on its twenty-seventh regular session and twenty-second special session, and its recommendations (resolution 69/155).

The Council is composed of 47 members (see also item 114 (e)). Since its establishment, it has held 28 regular sessions and 23 special sessions.

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Human Rights Council: Supplement No. 53 (A/70/53 and Add.1).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 63)

Report of the Human Rights Council on its twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth regular sessions and twentieth and twenty-first special sessions: Supplement No. 53 (A/69/53); and its twenty-seventh regular session and twenty-second special session: Supplement No. 53A (A/69/53/Add.1 and Corr.1 and 2)

Report of the Secretary-General on the revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions and its twenty-first and twenty-second special sessions (A/69/615)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, and its twenty-first and twenty-second special sessions (A/69/670)

Summary records	A/C.3/69/SR.45, 46, 49 and 53
Report of the Third Committee	A/69/483
Plenary meetings	A/69/PV.52, 54 and 73
Resolution	69/155

69. Promotion and protection of the rights of children

(a) Promotion and protection of the rights of children

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 44/25). The Convention entered into force on 2 September 1990. At its fifty-fourth session, the Assembly adopted two optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 54/263): one on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and one on the involvement of children in armed conflict. The first protocol entered into force on 18 January 2002 and the second on 12 February 2002. At its sixty-sixth session, the Assembly adopted the third Optional Protocol on a communications procedure (resolution 66/138), which entered into force on 14 April 2014.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its seventieth session on the implementation of the resolution entitled "The girl child", including a status analysis and emphasis on the importance of implementing policies and achieving targets on water, sanitation and hygiene as they relate to the girl child, using information provided by Member States, the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, with a view to assessing the impact of the resolution on the well-being of the girl child (resolution 68/146).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to it, before the end of its seventieth session, on progress towards ending child, early and forced marriage worldwide since the issuance of the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights of 2 April 2014, with particular emphasis on high-prevalence countries, best practices for programmes aimed at ending the practice and supporting already married women and girls, gaps in

research and implementation and legal reforms and policies related to the matter (resolution 69/156).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the rights of the child containing information on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the issues addressed in the resolution entitled "Rights of the child", with a focus on the right to education; requested the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to continue to submit reports to the Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the activities undertaken in the fulfilment of her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the children and armed conflict agenda; requested the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children to continue to submit annual reports to the Assembly and the Council on the activities undertaken in the fulfilment of her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the violence against children agenda; requested the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to continue to submit reports to the Assembly and the Council on the activities undertaken in the fulfilment of her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography agenda; invited the Chair of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to present an oral report on the work of the Committee and engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its seventieth session as a way to enhance communication between the Assembly and the Committee; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its seventieth session under the item, focusing section III of the resolution entitled "Rights of the child" on the theme "Right to education" (resolution 69/157).

Documents for the seventieth session:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) The girl child (resolution 68/146);

  (ii) Child, early and forced marriage (resolution 69/156);

  (iii) Rights of the child (resolution 69/157);

(b) Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (resolution 69/157);

(c) Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children (resolution 69/157);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (resolution 69/157).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 65 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the girl child (A/68/263)

Summary records A/C.3/68/SR.14-17, 26, 49 and 51

Report of the Third Committee	A/68/452 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.70
Resolution	68/146

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 64)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (A/69/260)

Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (A/69/212)

Annual report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children (A/69/264)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Summary report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the panel discussion on preventing and eliminating child, early and forced marriage (A/69/165)

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on preventing and eliminating child, early and forced marriage (A/69/166)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/69/262)

Summary records	A/C.3/69/SR.13-18, 26, 36, 44, 48, 49, 51 and 52
Report of the Third Committee	A/69/484
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.73
Resolutions	69/156 and 69/157

(b) Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children

At its fifty-first session, in 1996, under the item entitled "Operational activities for development", the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly in 2001 to review the achievement of the goals of the World Summit for Children, and to consider the arrangements for the special session at its fifty-third session (resolution 51/186).

At its twenty-seventh special session, in 2002, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "A world fit for children", in which it requested the Secretary-General to report regularly on progress made in implementing the Plan of Action included in the annex to the resolution (resolution S-27/2).

At its fifty-third to fifty-eighth and sixtieth to sixty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 53/193, 54/93, 55/26, 56/222 and 58/282, and decisions 57/537, 57/551, 60/537, 61/532, 62/535, 63/537, 64/538, 65/539, 66/540, 67/541 and 68/538).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the commemorative high-level plenary meeting devoted to the follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children (resolution 62/88), in which the representatives of States gathered at the meeting reaffirmed their commitment to the full implementation of the Declaration and Plan of Action contained in the outcome document of the twenty-seventh special session of the Assembly on children, entitled "A world fit for children" (resolution S-27/2, annex).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 69/532).

At the same session, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", the General Assembly approved the programme of work of the Third Committee for the seventieth session, which contained item 64 (b) (decision 69/539).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution S-27/2).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda items 64 and 118)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/258
Summary records	A/C.3/69/SR.52 and 55
Reports of the Third Committee	A/69/484 and A/69/491
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.73
Decisions	69/532 and 69/539

70. Rights of indigenous peoples

(a) Rights of indigenous peoples

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, following a recommendation by the World Conference on Human Rights, the General Assembly proclaimed the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1994-2004) (resolution 48/163).

The General Assembly considered this question under the item entitled "Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People" at its forty-ninth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 49/214, 50/156, 50/157, 51/78, 52/108, 53/129, 54/150, 55/80, 56/140, 57/191 to 57/193 and 58/158).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit, through the Secretary-General, an annual report to it on the implementation of the programme of activities for the Decade (resolution 57/192).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to proclaim the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, commencing on 1 January 2005; decided that the goal of the Second Decade should be the further strengthening of international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous people in such areas as culture, education, health, human rights, the environment and social and economic development; and to include in the

provisional agenda of its sixtieth session an item entitled "Indigenous issues" (resolution 59/174).

The General Assembly considered this item at its sixtieth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 60/142, 61/178, 61/295, 63/161, 65/198, 66/142, 66/296, 67/153 and 68/149 and decisions 62/535 and 64/538).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (resolution 61/295).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to organize a high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly, under the auspices of the United Nations, to be known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, in 2014, to adopt measures to pursue the objectives of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (resolution 65/198).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to convene a high-level event during the eleventh session of the Forum to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in order to raise awareness of the importance of pursuing its objectives (resolution 66/142).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided that the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples would be held on 22 and 23 September 2014 in New York, at the level of Heads of State and Government, and would result in a concise, action-oriented outcome document (resolution 66/296).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples. In the outcome document, Heads of State and Government invited the Human Rights Council to consider examining the causes and consequences of violence against indigenous women and girls, in consultation with the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples and other special procedures mandate holders within their respective mandates. They also invited the Council, taking into account the views of indigenous peoples, to review the mandates of its existing mechanisms, in particular the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, during the sixty-ninth session of the Assembly, with a view to modifying and improving the Expert Mechanism so that it could more effectively promote respect for the Declaration. They requested the Secretary-General, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues and Member States, to begin the development of a system-wide action plan to ensure a coherent approach to achieving the ends of the Declaration and to report to the Assembly at its seventieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on progress made. They invited the Secretary-General to accord, by the end of the seventieth session of the Assembly, an existing senior official of the United Nations system, with access to the highest levels of decision-making within the system, responsibility for coordinating the action plan, raising awareness of the rights of indigenous peoples at the highest possible level and increasing the coherence of the activities of the system in that regard. They committed themselves to considering, at the seventieth session of the Assembly, ways to enable the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives and institutions in meetings of relevant United Nations bodies on issues affecting them

and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Inter-Agency Support Group and Member States, taking into account the views expressed by indigenous peoples, to report to the Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the outcome document, and to submit at the same session, through the Council, recommendations regarding how to use, modify and improve existing United Nations mechanisms to achieve the ends of the Declaration, ways to enhance a coherent, system-wide approach to achieving the ends of the Declaration and specific proposals to enable the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives and institutions, building on the report of the Secretary-General on ways and means of promoting participation at the United Nations of indigenous peoples' representatives on the issues affecting them (resolution 69/2).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/2).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 65)

Draft resolution	A/69/L.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.4
Resolution	69/2

(b) Follow-up to the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly noted the work of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the rights of indigenous peoples, and encouraged all Governments to respond favourably to her requests for visits. The Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item, a sub-item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples" (resolution 69/159).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 65)

Final report of the Secretary-General on the achievement of the goal and objectives of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (A/69/271)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the rights of indigenous peoples (A/69/267)

Summary records	A/C.3/69/SR.19, 20, 46, 53 and 55
Report of the Third Committee	A/69/485
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.73
Resolution	69/159

71. Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

(a) Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969. As at 8 April 2015, 177 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

Under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee reports annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties to the Convention.

Combating glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the relevant provisions of the Durban Declaration and of the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference, in which States condemned the persistence and resurgence of neo-Nazism, neo-Fascism and violent nationalist ideologies based on racial and national prejudice and stated that those phenomena could never be justified in any instance or in any circumstances; recalled the request of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2005/5 that the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance continue to reflect on the issue, make relevant recommendations in his future reports and seek and take into account the views of Governments and non-governmental organizations; and requested the Special Rapporteur to prepare, for submission to the Assembly at its seventieth session and to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-ninth session, reports on the implementation of the resolution based on the views collected from Governments and non-governmental organizations (resolution 69/160).

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (resolution 69/160).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 66 (a))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its eighty-third and eighty-fourth sessions: Supplement No. 18 (A/69/18)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/69/328)

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (A/69/329)

Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (A/69/354)

Progress report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the realignment of work and name of the Anti-Discrimination Unit (A/69/186)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/69/334 and A/69/340)

Summary records	A/C.3/69/SR.37-39, 43, 44, 48-50 and 55
Report of the Third Committee	A/69/486
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.73
Resolution	69/160

(b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the International Decade for People of African Descent, commencing on 1 January 2015 and ending on 31 December 2024, with the theme "People of African descent: recognition, justice and development", which was to be officially launched immediately following the general debate of the sixty-ninth session of the Assembly, and called for the allocation of predictable funding from the regular budget and extrabudgetary resources of the United Nations for the effective implementation of the programme of action and activities under the International Decade (resolution 68/237).

At its sixty-ninth session, the Assembly adopted the programme of activities for the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent annexed to the resolution, and requested the Secretary-General to submit annually a progress report on the implementation of the activities of the Decade (resolution 69/16).

A global call for concrete action for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, within his mandate, to continue to focus on the issues of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and incitement to hatred, which impeded peaceful coexistence and harmony within societies, and to submit reports in that regard to the Human Rights Council and the Assembly; and reiterated the invitation to the Special Rapporteur to consider examining national models of mechanisms that measured racial equality and their added value in the eradication of racial discrimination and to report on such challenges, successes and best practices in his next report. The Assembly requested the Council, through the Chair of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, to submit a report on the work of the Working Group to the Assembly, and in that regard invited the Chair of the Working Group to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its

seventieth session. The Assembly reiterated its invitation to the Council to ensure the visibility, effective participation and optimal utilization of the vast knowledge and experience of the group of independent eminent experts within its subsidiary structures, charged with the mandate of and responsibility for the comprehensive follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and the effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, and in that regard requested the Council to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its seventieth session. In addition, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution and to include in that report a section outlining the progress in the revitalization of the Trust Fund for the purpose of ensuring the successful implementation of the activities of the International Decade for People of African Descent and enhancing the effectiveness of the comprehensive follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and the effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (resolution 69/162).

Documents for the seventieth session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/162);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (resolution 69/162).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda items 66 (b) and 132)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/69/334 and A/69/340)

Report of the Chair of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent (A/69/318)

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/69/L.3 (A/C.5/69/4)

Summary records	A/C.5/69/SR.9 and 10
Report of the Third Committee	A/69/486
Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	A/69/551
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/69/563
Draft resolution	A/69/L.3
Plenary meetings	A/69/PV.55 and 73
Resolutions	69/16 and 69/162

72. Right of peoples to self-determination

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination to continue the work already done by previous Special Rapporteurs on the use of mercenaries on the strengthening of the international legal framework for the prevention and sanction of the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries, taking into account the proposal for a new legal definition of a mercenary drafted by the Special Rapporteur in his report to the Commission on Human Rights at its sixtieth session. It recalled the holding of the third session of the open-ended intergovernmental working group to consider the possibility of elaborating an international regulatory framework on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military and security companies, expressed satisfaction at the participation of experts, including of the members of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries, as resource persons at the above-mentioned session, and requested the Working Group and other experts to continue their participation during the fourth session of the open-ended intergovernmental working group. The Assembly requested the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as a matter of priority, to publicize the adverse effects of the activities of mercenaries on the right of peoples to self-determination and, when requested and where necessary, to render advisory services to States that are affected by those activities. The Assembly requested the Working Group on the use of mercenaries to consult States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the resolution and to report, with specific recommendations, to the Assembly at its seventieth session its findings on the use of mercenaries to undermine the enjoyment of all human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 69/163).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination was a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, and declared its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since those had resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights. The Assembly requested the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to violations of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation, and requested the Secretary-General to report on the question to the Assembly at its seventieth session (resolution 69/164).

At its twenty-seventh session, the Human Rights Council requested the Working Group on the use of mercenaries to consult States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant actors of civil society in the implementation of the resolution and to report its findings on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination to the General Assembly at its seventieth session and to the Council at its thirtieth session (Human Rights Council resolution 27/10).

Documents for the seventieth session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 69/164);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 69/163).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 67)

Report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination (A/69/342)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (A/69/338)

Summary records	A/C.3/69/SR.37-39, 43, 44, 46, 50 and 53
Report of the Third Committee	A/69/487
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.73
Resolutions	69/163 and 69/164

73. Promotion and protection of human rights

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 39/46, annex), and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority (resolution 39/46). The Convention entered into force on 26 June 1987. As at 10 March 2015, 157 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 57/199, annex). The Optional Protocol entered into force on 22 June 2006. As at 10 March 2015, 77 States parties to the Convention had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to consider at its seventieth session the report of the Committee against Torture (resolution 68/156).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/70/44).

Report of the Committee against Torture

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Committee against Torture is composed of 10 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Ms. Essadia Belmir (Morocco),** Mr. Alessio Bruni (Italy),** Mr. Satyabhoosun Gupt Domah (Mauritius),* Ms. Felice Gaer (United States of America),* Mr. Abdoulaye Gaye (Senegal),* Mr. Claudio Grossman (Chile),* Mr. Jens Modvig (Denmark),** Ms. Sapana Pradhan-Malla (Nepal),** Mr. George Tugushi (Georgia)* and Mr. Kening Zhang (China).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

The Committee against Torture held its fifty-third and fifty-fourth sessions in Geneva from 3 to 28 November 2014 and from 20 April to 15 May 2015, respectively. In accordance with article 24 of the Convention, the Committee submits an annual report on its activities to the States parties and to the General Assembly.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly urged all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Convention against Torture and to give early consideration to signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol thereto as a matter of priority; invited the Chairs of the Committee against Torture and the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to present oral reports on the work of the committees and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its seventieth session; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Human Rights Council and to the Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the operations of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and the Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol; and decided to consider at its seventieth session the reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee (resolution 68/156).

Documents for the seventieth session:

(a) Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/70/44);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/156).

Report of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

In accordance with article 5 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture is composed of 25 experts.

The Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture held its twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions in Geneva from 17 to 21 June and from 11 to 15 November 2013 and from 24 to 28 February, from 2 to 6 June and from 17 to 21 November 2014, respectively. In accordance with article 16 of the

Optional Protocol, the Subcommittee presents a public annual report on its activities to the Committee against Torture.

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/70/44).

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and encouraged him to continue to include in his recommendations proposals for the prevention and investigation of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including its gender-based manifestations; requested the Special Rapporteur to continue to consider including in his report information on the follow-up by States to his recommendations, visits and communications, including progress made and problems encountered, and on other official contacts; called upon all States to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in the performance of his task, to supply all necessary information requested by the Special Rapporteur, to fully and expeditiously respond to and follow up on his urgent appeals, to give serious consideration to responding favourably to requests by the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries and to enter into a constructive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on requested visits to their countries as well as with respect to the follow-up to his recommendations; and decided to consider at its seventieth session the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 68/156).

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 68/156).

Status of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto (resolution 61/106, annexes I and II). The Convention and its Optional Protocol entered into force on 3 May 2008.

The General Assembly considered the question at its sixty-second to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 62/170, 63/192, 64/154, 66/229 and 67/160).

At its sixty-ninth session, under the item entitled "Social development", the General Assembly invited the Chair of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the rights of persons with disabilities to address and engage in an interactive dialogue with the General Assembly at its seventieth session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of human rights", as a way to enhance communication between the Assembly and the Committee (resolution 69/142).

Report of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

In accordance with article 34 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is composed of 18 members.

The Committee held its ninth session from 15 to 19 April 2013, its tenth session from 2 to 13 September 2013, its eleventh session from 31 March to 11 April 2014, its twelfth session from 15 September to 3 October 2014 and its thirteenth session from 25 March to 17 April 2015. The first session of the Committee's pre-sessional working group was held from 14 to 17 April 2014, the second session from 7 to 10 October 2014 and the third session from 20 to 24 April 2015.

In accordance with article 39 of the Convention, the Committee presents a public biennial report on its activities to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: Supplement No. 55 (A/70/55).

International Covenants on Human Rights

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto (resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex). The Covenant and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 23 March 1976.

As at 13 April 2015, 168 States had ratified or acceded to the Covenant, 115 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol and 81 States had ratified or acceded to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the reports of the Human Rights Committee and of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, invited the Chairs of the Committees to address and engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its sixty-ninth and seventieth sessions under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of human rights", within existing resources, and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly informed of the status of the International Covenants on Human Rights and the Optional Protocols thereto, including all reservations and declarations, through the United Nations websites (resolution 68/155).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/70/40).

Strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system

At its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled "United Nations reform: measures and proposals", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, on a biennial basis, a comprehensive report on the status of the human rights treaty body system and the progress achieved by the human rights treaty bodies in realizing greater efficiency and effectiveness in their work (resolution 68/268).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/268).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 68 (a))

Report of the Human Rights Committee on its 103rd and 104th sessions: Supplement No. 40 (A/67/40) (vols. I and II)

Report of the Human Rights Committee on its 105th, 106th and 107th sessions: Supplement No. 40 (A/68/40) (vols. I and II)

Report of the Committee against Torture on its forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions: Supplement No. 44 (A/68/44)

Report of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on its fifth to eighth sessions: Supplement No. 55 (A/68/55)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (A/68/282)

Note by the Secretary-General on the Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (A/68/281)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (A/68/295)

Report of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies on their twenty-fifth meeting (A/68/334)

Summary records	A/C.3/68/SR.21, 22, 33, 36, 43, 44 and 46
Report of the Third Committee	A/68/456/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.70
Resolutions	68/155 and 68/156

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living

At its fifteenth session, the Human Rights Council acknowledged with appreciation the work of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context, and extended for a period of three years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur in order that he or she may, inter alia, submit a regular report on the implementation of his or her mandate to the Council and the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 15/8).

At its twenty-fourth session, the Human Rights Council postponed the renewal of the mandate of Special Rapporteur until its twenty-fifth session (Human Rights Council decision 24/115).

At its twenty-fifth session, the Human Rights Council extended for a period of three years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, as set out in Council resolution 15/8 (Human Rights Council resolution 25/17).

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 25/17).

Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief

The General Assembly considered the question at its sixtieth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 60/150, 61/164, 62/154, 63/171, 64/156, 65/224, 66/167, 67/178 and 68/169).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session a report that included information provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on steps taken by States to combat intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief, as set forth in the resolution (resolution 69/174).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/174).

Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (resolution 47/135, annex).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the reports of the Independent Expert on minority issues and their special focus on institutional attention to the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities within governmental organs, national human rights institutions and other relevant national bodies as a means of promoting their rights and on rights-based approaches to the protection and promotion of the rights of persons belonging to religious minorities; commended the Independent Expert for the work that had been done and the important role played in raising the level of awareness of and in giving added visibility to the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, and for her guiding role in the preparations for and the work of the Forum on Minority Issues, which contributes to efforts to improve cooperation and coordination among all United Nations mechanisms relating to the rights of persons belonging to minorities, and invited the Independent Expert to report annually to the Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution, including information on activities undertaken by Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Independent Expert, relevant United Nations entities and other relevant stakeholders to enhance the implementation of the Declaration and to ensure the realization of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities (resolution 68/172).

At its twenty-fifth session, the Human Rights Council extended the mandate of the current mandate holder as a Special Rapporteur on minority issues for a period of

three years and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an annual report on his/her activities to the Council and to the General Assembly, including recommendations for effective strategies for the better implementation of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities (Human Rights Council resolution 25/5).

Documents for the seventieth session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/172);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on minority issues (resolution 68/172).

Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its fifty-first session (resolutions 51/100, 52/134, 53/154, 54/181, 55/109, 56/149, 57/224, 58/170, 59/187, 60/156, 61/168, 62/160, 63/180, 64/171, 65/218, 66/152, 67/169 and 68/160).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the enhancement of international cooperation for the promotion and protection of human rights and for the achievement of the objectives of the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to consult States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on ways and means, as well as on obstacles and challenges and possible proposals to overcome them, for the enhancement of international cooperation and genuine dialogue in the United Nations human rights machinery (resolution 69/179).

No advance documentation is expected.

Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly demanded that all States ensure that the practice of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions was brought to an end and that they take effective action to prevent, combat and eliminate the phenomenon in all its forms and manifestations; and requested the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the situation worldwide with regard to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and his recommendations for more effective action to combat the phenomenon (resolution 69/182).

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 69/182).

Freedom of religion or belief

The General Assembly considered the question at its sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 67/179 and 68/170).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly strongly condemned violations of freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief as well as all forms of

intolerance, discrimination and violence based on religion or belief, and requested the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on freedom of religion or belief to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its seventieth session (resolution 69/175).

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 69/175).

Follow-up to the International Year of Human Rights Learning

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly proclaimed the year commencing on 10 December 2008 the International Year of Human Rights Learning and called upon Member States to promote human rights learning and education at the local, national and international levels, in cooperation with all relevant stakeholders (resolution 62/171).

The General Assembly considered the question at its sixty-third, sixty-fourth and sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 63/173, 64/82 and 66/173).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly encouraged Member States to expand on efforts made beyond the International Year and to consider devoting the financial and human resources necessary to further design and implement long-term human rights learning programmes of action at all levels, in coordination with civil society, the media, the private sector, academia and parliamentarians, as well as regional and international organizations. The Assembly called upon the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Human Rights Council to support, cooperate and collaborate closely with those actors and invited relevant treaty bodies to take human rights learning into account in their interaction with States parties. It encouraged civil society organizations worldwide, in particular those working at the community level, to integrate human rights learning into dialogue and consciousness-raising programmes. It invited the United Nations system, as well as Member States, to give due consideration to human rights education and learning in the emerging post-2015 United Nations development agenda. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/173).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/173).

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its fifty-fourth session (resolutions 54/165, 55/102, 56/165, 57/205, 58/193, 59/184, 60/152, 61/156, 62/151, 63/176, 64/160, 65/216, 66/161, 67/165 and 68/168).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to seek further the views of Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system and to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session a substantive report on the subject based on those views, including recommendations on ways to address the impact of globalization on the full enjoyment of all human rights (resolution 69/173).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/173).

The human right to safe drinking water and sanitation

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly recognized the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights (resolution 64/292).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly recognized the need to give due consideration to the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda, in particular while defining concrete goals, targets and indicators, taking into account an approach that supports the promotion and protection of human rights (resolution 68/157).

At its twenty-fourth session, the Human Rights Council decided to extend, for a period of three years, the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation as set out in Human Rights Council resolutions 7/22 and 16/2, and requested the Special Rapporteur to continue to report, on an annual basis, to the Council and to submit an annual report to the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 24/18).

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 24/18).

Human rights and cultural diversity

The General Assembly considered the item annually at its fifty-fourth to fifty-eighth sessions and biennially thereafter (resolutions 54/160, 55/91, 56/156, 57/204, 58/167, 60/167, 62/155, 64/174 and 66/154).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution, including efforts undertaken at the national, regional and international levels regarding the recognition and importance of cultural diversity among all peoples and nations in the world and taking into account the views of Member States, relevant United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, and to submit the report to the Assembly at its seventieth session (resolution 68/159).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/159).

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its fifty-first session (resolutions 51/103, 52/120, 53/141, 54/172, 55/110, 56/148, 57/222, 58/171, 59/188, 60/155, 61/170, 62/162, 63/179, 64/170, 65/217, 66/156, 67/170 and 68/162).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session an interim report on the implementation of the resolution and on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the full enjoyment of human rights (resolution 69/180).

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 69/180).

International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (resolution 61/177, annex). The Convention entered into force on 23 December 2010.

The General Assembly considered the question at its sixty-third to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 63/186, 64/167, 65/209, 66/160, 67/180 and 68/166).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the fact that 94 States had signed the Convention and 44 had ratified or acceded to it, and called upon States that had not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, as well as to consider the option provided for in articles 31 and 32 of the Convention regarding the Committee on Enforced Disappearances; also welcomed the work achieved by the Committee and encouraged all States parties to the Convention to submit their reports, to support and promote the work of the Committee and to implement its recommendations; invited the Chair of the Committee and the Chair of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances to address and engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its seventieth session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly a report on the status of the Convention and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/169).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/169).

Migrant children and adolescents

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the need to effectively promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrant children, including adolescents, regardless of their migration status; noted the recommended principles and guidelines on human rights at international borders prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to report on the situation of accompanied and unaccompanied migrant children, including adolescents, and to include information on the implementation of the resolution in his report on the protection of migrants requested for its seventieth session (resolution 69/187).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary General (resolution 69/187).

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

The General Assembly first considered this question at its thirty-third session, in 1978 (resolution 33/46).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the development of effective, independent and pluralistic national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, in accordance with the Paris Principles, and recognized the role of independent national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights in working together with Governments to ensure full respect for human rights at the national level. The Assembly urged the Secretary-

General to continue to give high priority to requests from Member States for assistance in the establishment and strengthening of national human rights institutions. It encouraged all United Nations human rights mechanisms and agencies, funds and programmes to work within their respective mandates with national institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the assistance necessary for holding international and regional meetings of national institutions, including meetings of the International Coordinating Committee, in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and to report to the Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/171).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/171).

Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions, biennially at its fifty-seventh to sixty-third sessions and annually thereafter (resolutions 55/107, 56/151, 57/213, 59/193, 61/160, 63/189, 64/157, 65/223, 66/159, 67/175 and 68/175).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly affirmed that a democratic and equitable international order fostered the full realization of all human rights for all, and requested the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session an interim report on the implementation of the resolution and to continue his work (resolution 69/178).

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Independent Expert (resolution 69/178).

Promotion of equitable geographical distribution in the membership of the human rights treaty bodies

The General Assembly has considered the question of equitable geographical distribution in the membership of the human rights treaty bodies since its fifty-sixth session (resolutions 56/146, 59/181, 63/167, 64/173 and 66/153).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session a comprehensive updated report, including information on any steps taken by States parties at meetings or conferences of States parties to address the matter of equitable geographic distribution in the membership of the human rights treaty bodies, as well as concrete recommendations on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/161).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/161).

Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons

The General Assembly has considered this question biennially since its fiftieth session (resolutions 50/195, 52/130, 54/167, 56/164, 58/177, 60/168, 62/153, 64/162 and 66/165).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, through continuous dialogue with Governments and all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, to continue his analysis of the root causes of internal displacement and of the needs and human rights of those displaced, measures of prevention, including early warning, and ways to strengthen protection and assistance, as well as durable solutions for internally displaced persons; to continue to promote comprehensive strategies, taking into account the primary responsibility of States for the protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction; and to continue to explore the human rights implications and dimensions of disaster-induced internal displacement, with a view to supporting Member States in their efforts to build local resilience and capacity to prevent displacement or to provide assistance and protection to those who are forced to flee; and requested him to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/180).

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 68/180).

Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to implement the mandate given to her in resolution 60/158, and requested the High Commissioner to continue her efforts in that regard; requested all Governments to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism in the performance of the tasks and duties mandated and to give serious consideration to responding favourably to his requests to visit their countries; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Human Rights Council and to the Assembly at its seventieth session (resolution 68/178).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/178).

Protection of migrants

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly approved the Declaration on the Human Rights of Individuals Who are not Nationals of the Country in which They Live (resolution 40/144).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-fourth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 54/166, 55/92, 56/170, 57/218, 58/190, 59/194, 60/169, 61/165, 62/156, 63/184, 64/166, 65/212, 66/172, 67/172 and 68/179).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly called upon States to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, especially those of women and children;

encouraged giving appropriate consideration to the issue of migration and development in the preparation of the post-2015 development agenda through, inter alia, integrating a human rights perspective and mainstreaming a gender perspective; noted the recommended principles and guidelines on human rights at international borders prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; invited the Chair of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families to present an oral report on the work of the Committee and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its seventieth session; invited the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants to submit his report to the Assembly and to engage in an interactive dialogue at its seventieth session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/167).

Documents for the seventieth session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/167);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 69/167).

The right to development

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its forty-first session, in 1986, at which it adopted the Declaration on the Right to Development (resolutions 41/128, 42/117, 43/127, 44/62, 45/97, 46/123, 47/123, 48/130, 49/183, 50/184, 51/99, 52/136, 53/155, 54/175, 55/108, 56/150, 57/223, 58/172, 59/185, 60/157, 61/169, 62/161, 63/178, 64/172, 65/219, 66/155, 67/171 and 68/158).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its seventieth session and an interim report to the Human Rights Council on the implementation of the resolution, including efforts undertaken at all levels in the promotion and realization of the right to development, and invited the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Right to Development of the Council to present an oral report and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its seventieth session (resolution 69/181).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/181).

The right to food

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-sixth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 56/155, 57/226, 58/186, 59/202, 60/165, 61/163, 62/164, 63/187, 64/159, 65/220, 66/158, 67/174 and 68/177).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly called upon all Governments to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur on the right to food in her task and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session an interim report on the implementation of the resolution and to continue her work, including by examining the emerging issues with regard to the realization of the right to food within her existing mandate (resolution 69/177).

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 69/177).

The right to privacy in the digital age

The General Assembly considered this question at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 68/167).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the right to privacy, encouraged the Human Rights Council to remain actively seized of the debate, with the purpose of identifying and clarifying principles and standards and best practices regarding the promotion and protection of the right to privacy, and to consider the possibility of establishing a special procedure to that end (resolution 69/166).

No advance documentation is expected.

The safety of journalists and the issue of impunity

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly proclaimed 2 November as the International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists and urged Member States to do their utmost to prevent violence against journalists and to promote a safe and enabling environment for journalists to perform their work independently and without undue interference. It invited the relevant agencies, organizations, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to consider identifying focal points for the exchange of information about the implementation of the United Nations Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity, in cooperation with Member States and under the overall coordination of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (resolution 68/163).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly encouraged States to take the opportunity of the proclamation of 2 November as the International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists to raise awareness regarding the issue of the safety of journalists and to launch concrete initiatives in that regard. It requested the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in consultation with relevant entities of the United Nations system, to continue facilitating the implementation of the International Day. It urged Member States to do their utmost to prevent violence against journalists and media workers, to ensure accountability for such acts and to create an enabling environment for journalists to perform their work independently and without undue interference. It called upon States to cooperate with relevant United Nations entities, as well as international and regional human rights mechanism, and to share information on a voluntary basis on the status of investigations into attacks and violence against journalists. It invited relevant agencies, organizations, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to actively exchange information about the implementation of the United Nations Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventieth session and to the Human Rights Council at its thirtieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/185).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/185).

Situation of human rights defenders

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly called upon States to pay particular attention to the situation of women human rights defenders and requested the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders to continue to

report annually on his or her activities to the Assembly and the Human Rights Council in accordance with his or her mandate (resolution 68/181).

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 68/181).

Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly commended the electoral assistance provided upon request to Member States by the United Nations and requested that such assistance continue on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the evolving needs and legislation of requesting countries to develop, improve and refine their electoral institutions and processes, recognizing that the responsibility for organizing free and fair elections lay with Governments; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Electoral Assistance Division of the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat with adequate human and financial resources to allow it to carry out its mandate, including to enhance the accessibility and diversity of the roster of electoral experts and the Organization's electoral institutional memory, and to continue to ensure that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights is able to respond, within its mandate and in close coordination with the Division, to the numerous and increasingly complex and comprehensive requests from Member States for advisory services; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the resolution, in particular on the status of requests from Member States for electoral assistance, and on his efforts to enhance support by the Organization for the democratization process in Member States (resolution 68/164).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/164).

Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

The General Assembly has considered this question since its forty-fifth session (resolutions 45/163, 46/129, 47/131, 48/125, 49/181, 50/174, 51/105, 52/131, 53/149, 54/174, 55/104, 56/153, 57/203, 58/168, 59/190, 62/165, 64/158 and 66/157).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to present further practical proposals and ideas that would contribute to the strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation based on the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity, and to submit a comprehensive report on the question to the Assembly at its seventieth session (resolution 68/176).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/176).

Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa

The Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa was established in Yaoundé in 2001, pursuant to resolution 54/55 A.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the activities of the Subregional Centre, noted with satisfaction the support provided to the Centre by the host country, took note of the efforts of the Centre to implement its strategic thematic priorities for the period 2012-2013, requested the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to provide additional funds and human resources to enable the Centre to respond positively and effectively to the growing needs in the promotion and protection of human rights and in developing a culture of democracy and the rule of law in the Central African subregion, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/174).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/174).

United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region

The United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region was established in Qatar in 2009, pursuant to resolution 60/153.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the request in its resolution 67/162 that the Secretary-General provide funds and human resources from the regular budget of the United Nations to enable the Centre to respond positively and effectively to the growing needs in the region and to fulfil its mandate to undertake training and documentation activities and endorsed the latter's proposal to strengthen the Centre, with the costs to be borne by the regular budget and extrabudgetary resources, in order to ensure the full implementation of the mandate of the Centre (resolution 68/241).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the successful assistance that the Centre had provided through capacity-building activities, technical assistance programmes and training programmes. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/171).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/171).

A global call for concrete action for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

At its sixty-ninth session, under the item entitled "Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance", the General Assembly encouraged the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, within his mandate, to continue to focus on the issues of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related

intolerance and incitement to hatred, which impeded peaceful coexistence and harmony within societies, and to submit reports in that regard to the Human Rights Council and the Assembly. The Assembly reiterated the invitation to the Special Rapporteur to consider examining national models of mechanisms that measure racial equality and their added value in the eradication of racial discrimination and to report on such challenges, successes and best practices in his next report (resolution 69/162) (see item 71).

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 69/162).

Combating glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

At its sixty-ninth session, under the item entitled "Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance", the General Assembly reaffirmed the relevant provisions of the Durban Declaration and of the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference, in which States condemned the persistence and resurgence of neo-Nazism, neo-Fascism and violent nationalist ideologies based on racial and national prejudice and stated that those phenomena could never be justified in any instance or in any circumstances; recalled the request of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2005/5 that the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance continue to reflect on the issue, make relevant recommendations in his future reports and seek and take into account the views of Governments and non-governmental organizations; and requested the Special Rapporteur to prepare, for submission to the Assembly at its seventieth session and to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-ninth session, reports on the implementation of the resolution based on the views collected from Governments and non-governmental organizations (resolution 69/160) (see item 71).

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 69/160).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 69 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Follow-up to the International Year of Human Rights Learning (A/68/207)

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/68/208)

Human rights and cultural diversity (A/68/277)

Protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/68/298)

Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization (A/68/301)

Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (A/68/304)

Promotion of equitable geographical distribution in the membership of the human rights treaty bodies (A/68/323)

Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa (A/68/390)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Reports of the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation (A/67/270 and A/68/264)

Reports of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders (A/67/292 and A/68/262)

Reports of the Independent Expert on minority issues (A/67/293 and A/68/268)

Reports of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/67/396 and A/68/389)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons (A/68/225)

Summary records	A/C.3/68/SR.23-37, 43, 44, 46, 47 and 49-54
Report of the Third Committee	A/68/456/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.70
Resolutions	68/157, 68/159, 68/161, 68/164, 68/171 to 68/174, 68/176, 68/178, 68/180 and 68/181

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 68 (b))

Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families on its nineteenth and twentieth sessions: Supplement No. 48 (A/69/48)

Report of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances on its fifth and sixth sessions: Supplement No. 56 (A/69/56)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures (A/69/97)

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of human rights (A/69/99)

International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (A/69/214)

The safety of journalists and the issue of impunity (A/69/268)

Promotion and protection of human rights, including ways and means to promote the human rights of migrants (A/69/277)

United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region (A/69/333)

Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief (A/69/336)

Consolidated report of the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the right to development (A/HRC/27/27)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief (A/69/261)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (A/69/265)

Interim report of the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order (A/69/272)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living and on the right to non-discrimination in this context (A/69/274)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food (A/69/275)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (A/69/302)

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the right to privacy in the digital age (A/HRC/27/37)

Summary records	A/C.3/69/SR.23-36 (jointly with sub-item (c)), 42-44, 46-48, 50-52 and 54
Report of the Third Committee	A/69/488/Add.2 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.73
Resolutions	69/166, 69/167, 69/169, 69/171, 69/173 to 69/175, 69/177 to 69/182, 69/185 and 69/187

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

At its sixtieth session, in 2004, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chair of the Commission to appoint a special rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Commission resolution 2004/13). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at its seventieth session and requested the Special Rapporteur to continue to report his findings and recommendations, as well as to report on the follow-up to the implementation of the recommendations of the commission of inquiry on human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in line with Human Rights Council resolution 25/25 (resolution 69/188).

Documents for the seventieth session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/188);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General submitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 69/188).

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed pledges made by the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to some important human rights issues and urged the Islamic Republic of Iran to translate them into concrete action that resulted in demonstrable improvements as soon as possible and to ensure that its national laws were consistent with its obligations under international human rights law and that they were implemented in accordance with its international obligations. It expressed deep concern that, despite the standing invitation issued by the Islamic Republic of Iran to all thematic special procedures mandate holders, it had not fulfilled any requests from those special mechanisms to visit the country in nine years and had left unanswered the vast majority of the numerous and repeated communications from those special mechanisms, and strongly urged the Government to fully cooperate with the special mechanisms, including facilitating their visits to its territory, so that credible and independent investigations of all allegations of human rights violations could be conducted. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventieth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution, including options and recommendations to improve its implementation (resolution 69/190).

At its twenty-eighth session, the Human Rights Council extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran for a further period of one year and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit a report on the implementation of his mandate to the Council at its thirty-first session and to the General Assembly at its seventieth session (Human Rights Council resolution 28/21).

Documents for the seventieth session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/190);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 28/21).

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

At its forty-eighth session, in 1992, the Commission on Human Rights decided to nominate a special rapporteur to establish direct contacts with the Government and the people of Myanmar (Commission resolution 1992/58). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/150). The mandate of good offices of the Secretary-General has been renewed annually since then.

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 46/132, 47/144, 48/150, 49/197, 50/194, 51/117, 52/137, 53/162, 54/186, 55/112, 56/231, 57/231, 58/247, 59/263, 60/233, 61/232, 62/222, 63/245, 64/238, 65/241, 66/230, 67/233 and 68/242).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventieth session, as well as to the Human Rights Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution and decided to remain seized of the matter on the basis of the reports of the Secretary-General and the Special Rapporteur (resolution 69/248).

Documents for the seventieth session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/248);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 69/248).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 68 (c))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/69/306)

Situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/69/362)

Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (A/69/639)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/69/356)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/69/398)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (A/69/548)

Summary records	A/C.3/69/SR.23-36, 42,43, 46-48, 51 and 54
Report of the Third Committee	A/69/488/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.73
Resolutions	69/188, 69/190 and 69/248

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights in June 1993, and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference (resolution 48/121).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-ninth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 49/208, 50/201, 51/118, 52/148 and 53/166 and decisions 54/435, 55/422, 56/403, 57/535, 58/540, 59/529, 60/534, 61/530, 62/533, 63/535, 64/537, 65/537, 66/538, 67/538 and 68/535).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Third Committee (decision 69/535).

No advance documentation is expected.

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to create the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and requested the High Commissioner to report annually to the Commission on Human Rights and, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly (resolution 48/141).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/70/36).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 68 (d))

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/69/36)

Summary records	A/C.3/69/SR.21-22 (jointly with sub-item (a))
Report of the Third Committee	A/69/488/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.73
Decision	69/535

E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

74. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to consider the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance" and its sub-items in plenary meeting (resolution 48/162, annex II).

Participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in the activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the establishment of the White Helmets initiative, undertaken in order to strengthen the standby capacity of developing countries to support United Nations activities in the area of humanitarian emergency assistance and in the promotion of a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development (resolution 49/139 B).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to suggest measures to enhance the collaboration of the White Helmets initiative with the United Nations system and to report thereon to the Assembly at its seventieth session in a separate section of the annual report on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (resolution 67/84).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of its first resolution on the White Helmets initiative and, in line with resolution 67/84, reiterated its invitation to the Secretary-General (resolution 69/134).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 67/84 and 69/134).

Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its fifty-second session (resolutions 52/167, 53/87, 54/192, 55/175, 56/217, 57/155, 58/122, 59/211, 60/123, 61/133, 62/95, 63/138, 64/77, 65/132, 66/117, 67/85 and 68/101).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly strongly urged all States to take the necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of national and international humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel. It requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session a comprehensive and updated report on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/133).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/133).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 70)

Report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/67/89-E/2012/77), sect. VI.B

Draft resolution	A/67/L.32 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.54 and 55
Resolution	67/84

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 69)

Report of the Secretary-General on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel (A/69/406)

Draft resolutions	A/69/L.33 and Add.1 and A/69/L.37 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/69/PV.69 and 70 (jointly with sub-item (a))
Resolutions	69/133 and 69/134

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of the Netherlands on behalf of the States members of the European Community (A/46/194). During that session, the Assembly adopted guiding principles and a framework for strengthening the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations system (resolution 46/182). The Assembly has considered the question annually since then (resolutions 47/168, 48/57, 49/139 A, 50/57, 51/194, 52/168, 53/88, 54/95, 55/164, 56/107, 57/153, 58/114, 59/141, 60/124, 61/134, 62/94, 63/139, 64/76, 65/133, 66/119, 67/87 and 68/102).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly encouraged Member States, in cooperation with relevant United Nations humanitarian organizations to ensure that the basic humanitarian needs of affected populations, including clean water, food, shelter, health, including sexual and reproductive health, education and protection, were addressed as components of humanitarian response, while ensuring that their collaborative efforts fully adhered to humanitarian principles. The Assembly encouraged Member States, the United Nations and humanitarian organizations to continue to work together to understand and address the different protection needs of affected populations, particularly the most vulnerable, in humanitarian crises and ensure that those needs were adequately integrated into preparedness, response and recovery efforts. It encouraged humanitarian organizations to improve coordination, including with development organizations, to better address the needs of internally displaced persons in support of Member States to promote durable solutions. It called upon Member States, the United Nations and humanitarian organizations to identify better ways of working to address the increasing capacity and resource gaps, in order to effectively meet the needs of affected populations. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventieth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2015, on progress made in strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations and on measures taken to address further the insufficient diversity in geographical representation and gender balance in the composition of the humanitarian staff of the Secretariat and other United Nations humanitarian agencies and to submit a report to the Assembly on the detailed use of the Central Emergency Response Fund (resolution 69/135).

Documents for the seventieth session: Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (resolution 69/135);

(b) Central Emergency Response Fund (resolution 69/135).

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development

The General Assembly introduced this item at its fifty-fourth session, at the request of the Group of 77 and China, and has considered it annually since then (resolutions 54/233, 55/163, 56/103, 57/152, 58/25, 59/212, 60/125, 61/131, 62/92, 63/141, 64/251, 65/264, 66/227, 67/231 and 68/103).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly urged Member States, the United Nations and humanitarian and development organizations to prioritize risk management and shift towards an anticipatory approach to humanitarian crises in order to prevent and reduce human suffering and economic losses. The Assembly encouraged the United Nations and humanitarian and development organizations to work towards a common understanding of underlying risks, clarify roles and responsibilities according to respective mandates and establish joint objectives and programmes to strengthen coordination and coherence among short-, medium- and long-term activities. It encouraged Member States, the United Nations and humanitarian and development organizations to identify ways to improve the current financing architecture to better provide coherent, predictable and flexible longer-term funding for risk management in multi-year strategies, in particular preparedness, on the basis of a global assessment of risk, allowing for better prioritization of resources where the risk was greatest. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to improve the international response to natural disasters, to report thereon to the Assembly at its seventieth session and to include in his report recommendations on how to ensure that humanitarian assistance is provided in ways supportive of the transition from relief to development (resolution 69/243).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/243).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 69 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/69/80-E/2014/68)

Central Emergency Response Fund (A/69/96)

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development (A/69/303)

Draft resolutions	A/69/L.40 and Add.1 and A/69/L.49 and Add.1

Plenary meetings	A/69/PV.69 and 70 (jointly with item 69) and 76
Resolutions	69/135 and 69/243

(b) Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolutions 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, called upon the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify, in coordination with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, their efforts in identifying the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people. It urged those agencies and organizations to consult and cooperate with the Palestine Liberation Organization in establishing concrete projects to improve the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people.

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirty-third to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 33/147, 34/133, 35/111, 36/70, 37/134, 38/145, 39/224, 40/170, 41/181, 42/166, 43/178, 44/235, 45/183, 46/201, 47/170, 48/213, 49/21 N, 50/58 H, 51/150, 52/170, 53/89, 54/116, 55/173, 56/111, 57/147, 58/113, 59/56, 60/126, 61/135, 62/93, 63/140, 64/125, 65/134, 66/118, 67/86 and 68/100).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly stressed the importance of the work of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority and of the steps taken under the auspices of the Secretary-General to ensure the achievement of a coordinated mechanism for United Nations activities throughout the occupied territories. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its seventieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution, containing an assessment of the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people and an assessment of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them (resolution 69/242).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/242).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 69 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/84-E/2014/75
Draft resolution	A/69/L.38 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/69/PV.69 and 70 (jointly with sub-item (a) and item 70) and 75
Resolution	69/242

(d) Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

The General Assembly considered this question annually from its forty-fifth to forty-eighth sessions, biennially at its fiftieth to sixty-second sessions, and at its

sixty-fifth session (resolutions 45/190, 46/150, 47/165, 48/206, 50/134, 52/172, 54/97, 56/109, 58/119, 60/14, 62/9 and 65/131).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly proclaimed the third decade after the Chernobyl disaster, 2006-2016, the Decade of Recovery and Sustainable Development of the Affected Regions, to focus on achieving the goal of a return to normal life for the affected communities as far as was possible within that time frame, and welcomed the proposal by the United Nations Development Programme to coordinate the drafting of a United Nations action plan for Chernobyl recovery up to 2016 in order to implement the Decade (resolution 62/9).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly stressed the importance of the full implementation of the Decade of Recovery and Sustainable Development of the Affected Regions. The Assembly requested the United Nations Coordinator of International Cooperation on Chernobyl to continue to take appropriate practical measures to strengthen coordination of the international efforts in that area. It requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in the implementation of the relevant resolutions and, through existing coordination mechanisms, in particular the Coordinator, to continue to maintain close cooperation and to lead the dialogue with the agencies of the United Nations system, Member States and regional and other relevant organizations on the future of inter-agency cooperation on the Chernobyl disaster, while implementing specific Chernobyl-related programmes and projects. The Assembly requested the President of the General Assembly to convene, on 26 April 2016, a special commemorative meeting of the Assembly in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Chernobyl catastrophe (resolution 68/99).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 70 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General on optimizing the international effort to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster (A/68/498)

Draft resolution	A/68/L.21 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.66 and 67 (jointly with sub-items (a) and (b) and item 71)
Resolution	68/99

75. Assistance to survivors of the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, particularly orphans, widows and victims of sexual violence

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly discussed this question under sub-item 39 (a), entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations". The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to encourage the relevant agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to continue to work with the Government of Rwanda in developing and implementing programmes aimed at supporting vulnerable groups that continued to suffer from the effects of the 1994 genocide (resolution 59/137).

The General Assembly considered the item biennially from its sixtieth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 60/225, 62/96, 64/226 and 66/228).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to encourage the relevant agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to implement resolution 59/137 expeditiously, to continue the activities of the programme of outreach aimed at Rwanda genocide victim remembrance and education, to continue to encourage the relevant agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to take appropriate steps to support, in particular, efforts to enhance judicial capacity-building, transparency and victim support in Rwanda, and to continue to take all necessary and practicable measures for the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly, at its seventieth session, with concrete recommendations for appropriate solutions to the remaining needs of survivors of the Rwandan genocide of 1994 (resolution 68/129).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/129).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 71)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/68/497
Draft resolution	A/68/L.32 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.66 and 67 (jointly with item 70) and 69
Resolution	68/129

F. Promotion of justice and international law

76. Report of the International Court of Justice

Since the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1968, the International Court of Justice has submitted an annual report to the General Assembly, which considers it in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The report of the Court is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014 (decision 69/510).

Documents for the seventieth session:

(a) Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/70/4);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the Secretary-General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 70)

Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/69/4)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Secretary-General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice (A/69/337 and Corr.1)

Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.34
Decision	69/510

77. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda was established on 8 November 1994 by the Security Council in its resolution 955 (1994), to which the statute of the Tribunal was annexed. Pursuant to that resolution, this item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995.

Under article 32 of the statute of the Tribunal, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly. At its fifty-first and subsequent sessions, the Assembly took note of the first to eighteenth annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 51/410, 52/412, 53/413, 54/414, 55/412, 56/409, 57/509, 58/504, 59/510, 60/505, 61/505, 62/505, 63/505, 64/505, 65/506, 66/511, 67/510 and 68/508).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the nineteenth annual report of the Tribunal, covering the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 (decision 69/507).

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the twentieth annual report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 71)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the nineteenth annual report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (A/69/206-S/2014/546)

Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.24 (joint debate on items 71, 72 and 127)
Decision	69/507

78. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

The Security Council established the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia by its resolution 827 (1993). Pursuant to that resolution, this item was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994.

In accordance with article 34 of the statute of the Tribunal, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly. At its forty-ninth and subsequent sessions, the Assembly took note of the first to twentieth annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 49/410, 50/408, 51/409, 52/408, 53/416, 54/413, 55/413, 56/408, 57/508, 58/505, 59/511, 60/506, 61/506, 62/506, 63/506, 64/506, 65/507, 66/512, 67/508 and 68/509).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the twenty-first annual report of the Tribunal, covering the period from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014 (decision 69/508).

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the twenty-second annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 72)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the twenty-first annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (A/69/225-S/2014/556)

Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.24 (joint debate on items 71, 72 and 127)
Decision	69/508

79. Report of the International Criminal Court

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-sixth session", decided to establish an ad hoc committee to review the major issues arising out of the draft statute for an international criminal court prepared by the Commission, and to consider arrangements for the convening of an international conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention on the establishment of such a court (resolution 49/53).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly established the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (resolution 50/46). In 1998, pursuant to resolution 51/207, a diplomatic conference of plenipotentiaries was held which adopted the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (A/CONF.183/9) and resolution F of the Final Act of the Conference, which established the Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court (A/CONF.183/10). The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-second to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 52/160, 53/105, 54/105, 55/155, 56/85 and 57/23).

Following the entry into force of the Rome Statute on 1 July 2002, at the fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth sessions, the item was entitled "International Criminal Court" (resolutions 58/79 and 59/43).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the item should be entitled "Report of the International Criminal Court" (resolution 59/43).

Since its sixtieth session, the General Assembly has invited the Court to submit, in accordance with article 6 of the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court, annual reports on its activities. At its sixtieth and subsequent sessions, the Assembly welcomed the reports of the Court for 2004 to 2013 (resolutions 60/29, 61/15, 62/12, 63/21, 64/9, 65/12, 66/262, 67/295 and 68/305).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Court for 2013/14 and invited the Court to submit, if it deems it appropriate, in accordance with article 6 of the Relationship Agreement, a report on its activities for 2014/15, for consideration by the Assembly at its seventieth session. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to include information relevant to the implementation of article 3 of the Relationship Agreement in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its seventieth session, and emphasized the need for him to continue to inform the Assembly, at its seventieth session, of the expenses incurred and reimbursements received by the United Nations in connection with assistance provided to the International Criminal Court (resolution 69/279).

Documents for the seventieth session:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Expenses incurred and reimbursements received by the United Nations in connection with assistance provided to the International Criminal Court (resolution 69/279);

  (ii) Information relevant to the implementation of article 3 of the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court (resolution 69/279);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Criminal Court (resolution 69/279).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 73)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Information relevant to the implementation of article 3 of the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court (A/69/324)

Expenses incurred and reimbursements received by the United Nations in connection with assistance provided to the International Criminal Court (A/69/372)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Criminal Court for 2013/14 (A/69/321 and Corr.1)

Draft resolution	A/69/L.61 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/69/PV.34-36 and 89
Resolution	69/279

80. Oceans and the law of the sea

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea entered into force on 16 November 1994. As at 1 March 2015, there were 167 parties, including the European Union.

The Agreement relating to the implementation of part XI of the Convention entered into force on 28 July 1996. The Agreement is to be interpreted and applied together with the Convention as a single instrument. As at 1 March 2015, there were 147 parties, including the European Union. The Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks entered into force on 11 December 2001. As at 1 March 2015, there were 82 parties, including the European Union.

Since 1984, the General Assembly has considered developments pertaining to the Convention, as well as those relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, initially under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 39/73, 40/63, 41/34, 42/20, 43/18, 44/26, 45/145, 46/78, 47/65, 48/28, 49/28, 50/23 and 51/34) and then under the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 52/26, 53/32, 54/31, 54/33, 55/7, 56/12, 57/33, 57/141, 58/240, 59/24, 60/30, 61/222, 62/215, 63/111, 64/71, 65/37 A and B, 66/231, 67/5, 67/78 and 68/70). The Assembly also considered fisheries-related issues initially under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 46/215, 49/116, 49/118, 50/24, 50/25, 51/35 and 51/36) and then under the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 52/28, 52/29, 53/33, 54/32, 55/8, 56/13, 57/142, 57/143, 58/14, 59/25, 60/31, 61/105, 62/177, 63/112, 64/72, 65/38, 66/68, 67/79 and 68/71).

(a) Oceans and the law of the sea

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly decided to undertake an annual review and evaluation of the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and other relevant developments, and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly as from its fiftieth session (resolution 49/28).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended informal consultative process in order to facilitate the annual review by the Assembly of developments in ocean affairs (resolution 54/33).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socioeconomic aspects, both current and foreseeable, building on existing regional assessments, and invited the Secretary-General to establish an effective, transparent and regular inter-agency coordination mechanism on oceans and coastal issues within the United Nations system (resolution 57/141).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction (resolution 59/24).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects, would be overseen and guided by an Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole of the General Assembly, composed of Member States, and requested the Secretary-General to designate the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat to provide secretariat support to the Regular Process, including its established institutions (resolution 65/37 A).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to initiate, within the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group, a process with a view to ensuring that the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction effectively addressed those issues by identifying gaps and ways forward, including through the implementation of existing instruments and the possible development of a multilateral agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (resolution 66/231).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly approved the revised terms of reference for the work of UN-Oceans, with a revised mandate. The Assembly reaffirmed the commitment made by States in "The future we want" to address the issue of the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, including by taking a decision on the development of an international instrument under the Convention, and decided to establish a process within the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to prepare for such action. The Assembly also decided that the summary of the first global integrated marine assessment would be submitted by the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole to be issued as a document of the Assembly for its final approval by the Assembly at its seventieth session (resolution 68/70).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its request made at the sixty-eighth session for the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group, within its mandate established by resolution 66/231 and in the light of resolution 67/78, and in order to prepare for the decision on the development of an international instrument under the Convention, to make recommendations to the Assembly on the scope, parameters and feasibility of an international instrument under the Convention. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene the sixth meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole from 8 to 11 September 2015, with a view to making recommendations to the Assembly, in particular in the light of paragraph 267 of the resolution; and requested the secretariat of the Regular Process to convene meetings of the Group of Experts in accordance with the revised draft timetable for the first global integrated marine assessment, subject to the availability of resources. The Assembly recalled its decision made at the sixty-eighth session with regard to the first global integrated marine assessment. The Assembly decided to continue the Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea for the next two years, in accordance with resolution 54/33. The Assembly also decided that, in its deliberations on the report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea, the Informal Consultative Process would focus its discussions at its

sixteenth meeting, in 2015, on the theme "Oceans and sustainable development: integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, namely, environmental, social and economic" and at its seventeenth meeting, in 2016, on the theme "Marine debris, plastics and microplastics". The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene the twenty-fifth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention in New York from 8 to 12 June 2015. It expressed its intention to further review the terms of reference for the trust fund established pursuant to resolution 55/7 for the purpose of facilitating the participation of members of the Commission from developing States in the meetings of the Commission. It approved the convening by the Secretary-General of the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions of the Commission, in New York, from 2 February to 20 March 2015, from 20 July to 4 September 2015, and from 12 October to 27 November 2015, respectively. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for consideration by the Assembly at its seventieth session on developments and issues relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, including the implementation of the resolution, and to prepare a separate section of the report on the topic that is the focus of the sixteenth meeting of the Informal Consultative Process (resolution 69/245, sects. III, VII, X, XII, XIV and XVII).

Documents for the seventieth session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/245);

(b) Letter from the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report on the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects, at its sixth meeting (resolutions 65/37 A and 69/245);

(c) Letter from the Co-Chairs of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the summary of the first global integrated marine assessment (resolutions 68/70 and 69/245);

(d) Letter from the Co-Chairs of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report on the work of the Informal Consultative Process at its sixteenth meeting (resolutions 54/33 and 69/245).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 74 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea (A/69/71 and Add.1)

Report on the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects (A/69/77)

Report on the work of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea at its fifteenth meeting (A/69/90)

Letters from the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting:

Outcome of the meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group, held from 1 to 4 April 2014 (A/69/82)

Outcome of the meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group, held from 16 to 19 June 2014 (A/69/177)

Outcome of the meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group, held from 20 to 23 January 2015, including recommendations and a Co-Chairs' summary (A/69/780)

Report of the twenty-fourth Meeting of States Parties (SPLOS/277)

Draft resolution	A/69/L.29 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/69/PV.66 and 67 (jointly with sub-item (b)) and 77
Resolution	69/245

(b) Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to resume the Review Conference on the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, in New York for one week in the first part of 2016, with a view to assessing the effectiveness of the Agreement in securing the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks. It also requested him to submit to the resumed Review Conference an updated report and to develop and circulate to States and to regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements a voluntary questionnaire regarding the recommendations made by the Review Conference in 2006 and 2010. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene an event to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the opening for signature of the Agreement. It decided to conduct, in 2016, a further review of the actions taken by States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in response to paragraphs 113, 117 and 119 to 124 of resolution 64/72 and paragraphs 121, 126, 129, 130 and 132 to 134 of resolution 66/68, with a view to ensuring effective implementation of the measures therein and to make further recommendations, where necessary. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene a two-day workshop in the second half of 2016 in order to discuss the implementation of those measures. It decided to include the sub-item in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session and to consider the possibility of including it in future provisional agendas on a biennial basis (resolution 69/109).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 74 (b))

Draft resolution	A/69/L.30 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/69/PV.66 and 67 (jointly with sub-item (a))
Resolution	69/109

81. Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects", which had been allocated to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), should also be referred to the Sixth Committee for discussion of the report of the Group of Legal Experts on ensuring the accountability of United Nations staff and experts on mission with respect to criminal acts committed in peacekeeping operations (see A/60/980), submitted pursuant to Assembly resolutions 59/300 and 60/263 and decision 60/563 (decision 61/503 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee, open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, for the purpose of considering the report of the Group of Legal Experts, in particular its legal aspects (resolution 61/29). The Ad Hoc Committee held two sessions at United Nations Headquarters in 2007 and 2008 (A/63/54 and A/64/54).

The General Assembly considered the item at its sixty-second to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 62/63, 63/119, 64/110, 65/20, 66/93, 67/88 and 68/105).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the various measures envisaged in its previous resolutions on the item, aiming, in particular, to eliminate potential jurisdictional gaps and enhance international cooperation among States, and between States and the United Nations, to ensure the criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission. The Assembly urged Governments to continue taking the measures necessary for the implementation of those resolutions, including the provisions addressing the establishment of jurisdiction over crimes, particularly those of a serious nature, as known in their existing national criminal laws, committed by their nationals while serving as United Nations officials or experts on mission, as well as cooperation among States, and to provide specific details thereon, in particular with respect to paragraph 3 of the resolution, in the information provided to the Secretary-General. The Assembly also urged States to provide to the Secretary-General at the appropriate time information on their handling of the credible allegations brought to their attention by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 9 of the resolution. It reiterated its decision that, bearing in mind its resolutions 62/63 and 63/119, the consideration of the report of the Group of Legal Experts, in particular its legal aspects, taking into account the views of Member States and noting the inputs by the Secretariat, would be continued during its seventieth session in the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee, and, for that purpose, invited further comments from Member

States on that report, including on the question of future action. The Assembly reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/114).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/114).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 75)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/210
Summary records	A/C.6/69/SR.17, 27 and 28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/69/495
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.68
Resolution	69/114

82. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-eighth session

The General Assembly established the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade, and requested the Commission to submit an annual report to the Assembly (resolution 2205 (XXI)). The Commission began its work in 1968. It originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world. At its twenty-eighth and fifty-seventh sessions, respectively, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 States (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)) and from 36 to 60 States (resolution 57/20).

For the current composition of the Commission, see decisions 64/405 and 67/406.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the efforts and initiatives of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law. It noted with appreciation that the secretariat of the Commission had taken steps to establish and operate the repository of published information under the Rules on Transparency in Treaty-based Investor-State Arbitration, as a pilot project, and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly informed of developments regarding the funding and budgetary situation of the repository. The Assembly took note with interest of the decisions taken by the Commission as regards its future work and the progress made by the Commission in its work in several areas (resolution 69/115).

At the same session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Convention on Transparency in Treaty-Based Investor-State Arbitration (resolution 69/116, annex). As authorized by the Assembly, a ceremony for the opening for signature of the Convention was held in Port Louis on 17 March 2015.

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-eighth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/70/17).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 76)

Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-seventh session: Supplement No. 17 (A/69/17)

Summary records	A/C.6/69/SR.8, 12, 22 and 24
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/69/496
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.68
Resolutions	69/115 and 69/116

83. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2099 (XX)), to contribute towards a better knowledge of international law as a means of strengthening international peace and security and of promoting friendly relations and cooperation among States. The Assembly authorized the continuation of the Programme annually until its twenty-sixth session, biennially until its sixty-fourth session and annually thereafter (resolutions 2204 (XXI), 2313 (XXII), 2464 (XXIII), 2550 (XXIV), 2698 (XXV), 2838 (XXVI), 3106 (XXVIII), 3502 (XXX), 32/146, 34/144, 36/108, 38/129, 40/66, 42/148, 44/28, 46/50, 48/29, 50/43, 52/152, 54/102, 56/77, 58/73, 60/19, 62/62, 64/113, 65/25, 66/97, 67/91 and 68/110).

In the performance of the functions entrusted to him by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General is assisted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, the members of which are appointed by the Assembly.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated its approval of the guidelines and recommendations contained in section III of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Assistance to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session and authorized the Secretary-General to carry out the activities specified in his reports in 2015 and to award a minimum of one scholarship under the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea in 2015. The Assembly also authorized the Secretary-General to continue and further develop the United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law as a major contribution to the teaching and dissemination of international law around the world and to continue to finance the activity from provisions in the regular budget, as well as, when necessary, from voluntary financial contributions. The Assembly noted with serious concern that the provisions of paragraph 7 of resolutions 66/97, 67/91 and 68/110 had not been implemented, and therefore decided to revisit the matter of funding for the Programme of Assistance under the programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015, in particular the Regional Courses in International Law and the Audiovisual Library of International Law for the year 2015. It requested the Secretary-General to include additional resources under the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017 for the organization of the

Regional Courses in International Law for Africa, for Asia-Pacific and for Latin America and the Caribbean each year and for the continuation and further development of the Audiovisual Library of International Law. It also requested the Secretary-General to include in the regular budget, for consideration by the Assembly, the necessary funding for the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea with effect from the biennium 2016-2017, should voluntary contributions be insufficient for granting at least one fellowship per year. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to periodically invite Member States, universities, philanthropic foundations and other interested national and international institutions and organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme of Assistance or otherwise to assist in its implementation and possible expansion. It also requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventieth session on the implementation of the Programme of Assistance in 2015 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the Programme of Assistance, to submit recommendations regarding the Programme in subsequent years. The Assembly concluded once again that voluntary contributions had not proven to be a sustainable method for funding the activities under the Programme of Assistance, in particular the United Nations Regional Courses in International Law and the United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law, and that, consequently, there was a need to provide more reliable funding for all of its activities, taking into account the conclusion of the Advisory Committee at its forty-ninth session (resolution 69/117).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/117).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 77)

Reports of the Secretary-General	A/68/521 and A/69/516 and Add. 1
Summary records	A/C.6/69/SR.13, 14, 22 and 24
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/69/497
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.68
Resolution	69/117

84. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-seventh session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 (a), of the Charter of the United Nations and with the objective of promoting the progressive development of international law and its codification (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), was subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X) and 36/39). The Commission consists of 34 members elected for a term of five years. The last election was held at the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly (decision 66/506).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly recommended that the Commission continue its work on the topics in its current programme. The Assembly drew the

attention of Governments to the importance for the Commission of having their views, by 31 January 2015, on the various aspects of the topics on the agenda of the Commission, in particular on all the specific issues identified in chapter III of its report, regarding the topics contained in paragraphs 5 (a) to 5 (g) of the resolution, and their comments and observations, by 1 January 2016, on the draft articles on the topic "Protection of persons in the event of disasters", adopted on first reading by the Commission at its sixty-sixth session. The Assembly noted the inclusion of the topic "Crimes against humanity" in the programme of work of the Commission and encouraged it to continue the examination of the topics that were in its long-term programme of work and noted the inclusion of the topic "*Jus cogens*" in the long-term programme of work of the Commission and the request of the Commission that the Secretariat review the list of possible future topics established in 1996 and prepare for its consideration a list of potential topics accompanied by brief explanatory notes, by the end of the present quinquennium. The Assembly recalled that the seat of the Commission was at the United Nations Office at Geneva and noted that the Commission was considering the possibility of holding part of its future sessions in New York. It underlined, to that purpose, the importance of the Commission taking into account estimated costs and relevant administrative, organizational and other factors, and called upon the Commission to deliberate thoroughly the feasibility of holding part of its sixty-eighth session in New York. It decided, without prejudice to the output of the deliberations of the Commission, to revert to the consideration of the recommendation on the possibility of having one half session each quinquennium in New York so as to facilitate direct contact between the Commission and delegates of the Sixth Committee, contained in paragraph 388 of the report of the Commission on the work of its sixty-third session (A/66/10), during the seventieth session of the General Assembly (resolution 69/118).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-seventh session: Supplement No. 10 (A/70/10).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 78)

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-sixth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/69/10)

Summary records	A/C.6/69/SR.19-27 and 29
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/69/498
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.68
Resolution	69/118

85. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659).

The item entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States" was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, at the request of Romania (A/8792).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations to consider any specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, as well as other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has considered the report of the Special Committee every year (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164, 36/122, 37/114, 38/141, 39/88, 40/78, 41/83, 42/157, 43/170, 44/37, 45/44, 46/58, 47/38, 48/36, 49/58, 50/52, 51/209, 52/161, 53/106, 54/106, 55/156, 56/86, 57/24, 58/248, 59/44, 60/23, 61/38, 62/69, 63/127, 64/115, 65/31, 66/101, 67/96 and 68/115).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee, at its session in 2015, to continue its consideration of all proposals concerning the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations, to continue to consider, in an appropriate substantive manner and framework, including the frequency of its consideration, the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter, based on all of the related reports of the Secretary-General and the proposals submitted on the question, and to continue to consider, on a priority basis, ways and means of improving its working methods and enhancing its efficiency with a view to identifying widely acceptable measures for future implementation. The Assembly invited the Special Committee to consider the question of an appropriate commemoration of the seventieth anniversary of the Charter. It requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session a report on both the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* and a report on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (resolution 69/122).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 17 to 25 February 2015.

Documents for the seventieth session:

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 33 (A/70/33);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* (resolution 69/122);

(ii) Implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (resolution 69/122).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 81)

Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/69/33)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (A/69/119)

Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs and *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* (A/69/159)

Summary records	A/C.6/69/SR.9 and 29
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/69/501
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.68
Resolution	69/122

86. The rule of law at the national and international levels

This item was included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, in 2006, at the request of Liechtenstein and Mexico (A/61/142). The Assembly considered the item from its sixty-first to its sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 61/39, 62/70, 63/128, 64/116, 65/32, 66/102, 67/1, 67/97 and 68/116).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly recalled the high-level meeting of the Assembly on the rule of law at the national and international levels held during the high-level segment of its sixty-seventh session and the Declaration adopted at that meeting. The Assembly reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to ensure greater coordination and coherence among United Nations entities and with donors and recipients and called for dialogue to be enhanced among all stakeholders with a view to placing national perspectives at the centre of rule of law assistance in order to strengthen national ownership. It called upon the Secretary-General and the United Nations system to systematically address, as appropriate, aspects of the rule of law in relevant activities, including the participation of women in rule of law-related activities, recognizing the importance of the rule of law to virtually all areas of United Nations engagement. It recalled the commitment of Member States to take all necessary steps to provide fair, transparent, effective, non-discriminatory and accountable services that promote access to justice for all, including legal aid, encouraged further dialogue and the sharing of national practices in strengthening the rule of law through access to justice and stressed the importance of promoting the sharing of national practices and of inclusive dialogue. The Assembly invited

the Secretary-General to propose ways for Member States to voluntarily exchange best national practices on the rule of law and requested him to submit, in a timely manner, his next annual report on United Nations rule of law activities. The Assembly invited Member States to focus their comments in the upcoming Sixth Committee debate on the subtopic "The role of multilateral treaty processes in promoting and advancing the rule of law" (resolution 69/123).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations rule of law activities (resolution 69/123).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 82)

Reports of the Secretary-General on strengthening and coordinating United Nations rule of law activities (A/68/213/Add.1 and A/69/181)

Summary records	A/C.6/69/SR.4-8 and 29
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/69/502
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.68
Resolution	69/123

87. The scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction

This item was included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 2009, at the request of the United Republic of Tanzania on behalf of the Group of African States (A/63/237/Rev.1). The Assembly considered the item at its sixty-fourth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 64/117, 65/33, 66/103, 67/98 and 68/117).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited Member States and relevant observers, as appropriate, to submit information and observations on the scope and application of universal jurisdiction, including, where appropriate, information on the relevant applicable international treaties and their national legal rules and judicial practice, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session a report based on such information and observations. The Assembly decided that the Sixth Committee would continue its consideration of the item, without prejudice to the consideration of the topic and related issues in other forums of the United Nations, and that a working group of the Sixth Committee would be established, at the seventieth session of the Assembly, to continue to undertake a thorough discussion of the scope and application of universal jurisdiction. The Assembly decided that the working group would be open to all Member States and that relevant observers to the Assembly would be invited to participate in the work of the working group (resolution 69/124).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/124).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 83)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/174
Summary records	A/C.6/69/SR.11, 12 and 28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/69/503
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.68
Resolution	69/124

G. Disarmament

88. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). In accordance with article III of the Agreement, the Agency submits to the Assembly an annual report on its work.

At its sixty-ninth session, in 2014, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Agency for 2013 and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the sixty-ninth session of the Assembly relating to the activities of the Agency (resolution 69/7).

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2014. In his statement to the General Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 86)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2013 and the prepared statement by the Director General of the Agency introducing the report (A/69/255)

Draft resolution	A/69/L.7 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.38
Resolution	69/7

89. Reduction of military budgets

(a) Reduction of military budgets

The question of the reduction of military budgets was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9191). At that session, the Assembly recommended that all States permanent members of the Security Council reduce their military

budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the following financial year; appealed to those States to allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for assistance to developing countries; and established a Special Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolutions 3093 A and B (XXVIII)).

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to thirty-sixth, twelfth special, thirty-seventh to forty-fourth, forty-sixth to forty-ninth, fifty-first to fifty-sixth and fifty-eighth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 3245 (XXIX), 3463 (XXX), 31/87, 32/85, S-10/2, para. 89, 33/67, 34/83 F, 35/142 A and B, 36/82 A, 37/95 A and B, 38/184 B, 39/64 A and B, 40/91 A and B, 41/57, 42/36, 43/73, 44/114 A and B, 46/25, 48/62, 49/66, 51/38, 52/32, 53/72, 54/43, 56/14, 58/28, 60/44, 62/13, 64/22, 66/20 and 68/24 and decisions 47/418, 55/414, 59/512, 61/513, 63/516, 65/514 and 67/513).

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly recommended that Member States report annually to the Secretary-General their military expenditures of the latest fiscal year for which data were available and requested the Secretary-General to report on those matters to the Assembly on an annual basis (resolution 35/142 B).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the First Committee (decision 69/513).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 87)

Report of the Secretary-General on objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures (A/69/135 and Add.1)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/69/PV.20-24
Report of the First Committee	A/69/431
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.62
Decision	69/513

(b) Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to circulate annually the reports on military expenditures as received from Member States (resolution 60/44).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, within available resources, to establish a group of governmental experts, on the basis of equitable geographical representation, to review the operation and further development of the United Nations Report on Military Expenditures, including the establishment of a process for periodic reviews in order to ensure the continued relevance and operation of the Report, commencing in 2016, taking into account the views expressed by Member States on the subject and the reports of the Secretary-General on objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures, and decided to include the sub-item in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session (resolution 68/23).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 89 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/68/131 and Add.1
Verbatim records	A/C.1/68/PV.22-25
Report of the First Committee	A/68/401
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.60
Resolution	68/23

90. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The item entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1971, at the request of Sri Lanka, later joined by the United Republic of Tanzania (A/8492 and Add.1).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Chair of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to continue his informal consultations with the members of the Committee and to report through the Committee to the Assembly at its seventieth session (resolution 68/24).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/70/29).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 90)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/68/29)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/68/PV.22-25
Report of the First Committee	A/68/402
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.60
Resolution	68/24

91. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty

The item entitled "Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, in 1965, at the request of 34 African States (A/5975).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly called upon African States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba) as soon as possible; and called upon the African States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that had not yet done so to conclude comprehensive safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency (resolution 69/26).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 88)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/69/PV.20-24
Report of the First Committee	A/69/432
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.62
Resolution	69/26

92. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The item entitled "The strengthening of international security" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/7654).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (resolution 2734 (XXV)).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session (decision 68/515).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 93)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/68/PV.22-25
Report of the First Committee	A/68/405
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.60
Decision	68/515

93. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A), and also at its forty-fifth and forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66 and 49/67). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly decided that an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (resolution 50/62).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/70).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts, which was to be established in 2014, to continue to study the issues of the use of information and

communications technologies in conflicts and how international law applies to the use of information and communications technologies by States, as well as relevant international concepts aimed at strengthening the security of global information and telecommunications systems, and to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the results of the study (resolution 68/243).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited all Member States to continue to inform the Secretary-General of their views and assessments on issues of information security, welcomed the commencement of the work of the Group of Governmental Experts, and authorized the Group to continue to study existing and potential threats in the sphere of information security and possible cooperative measures to address them, and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session (resolution 69/28).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/243).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 94)

Report of the Secretary-General on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security (A/68/156 and Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security (A/68/98)

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/68/L.37 (A/C.5/68/14)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/68/PV.3-25
Report of the First Committee	A/68/406
Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	A/68/7/Add.13
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/68/674
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.72
Resolution	68/243

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 91)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/112 and Add.1
Verbatim records	A/C.1/69/PV.20-24
Report of the First Committee	A/69/435
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.62
Resolution	69/28

94. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to pursue consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to move towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, and to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/29).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/29)

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 92)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/130 (Part I) and Add.1
Verbatim records	A/C.1/69/PV.20-24
Report of the First Committee	A/69/436
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.62
Resolution	69/29

95. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly recommended that the Conference on Disarmament actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international agreements on the question (resolution 69/30).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 93)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/69/PV.20-24
Report of the First Committee	A/69/437
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.62
Resolution	69/30

96. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

(a) Prevention of an arms race in outer space

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/192).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited the Conference on Disarmament to establish a working group under the agenda item as early as possible during its 2015 session; and urged States conducting activities in outer space and those interested in conducting such activities to keep the Conference on Disarmament informed of the progress of bilateral and multilateral negotiations on the matter (resolution 69/31).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 94 (a))

Verbatim records	A/C.1/69/PV.20-24
Report of the First Committee	A/69/438
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.62
Resolution	69/31

(b) No first placement of weapons in outer space

This item was included in the agenda of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 2014, at the request of the Russian Federation (A/69/192).

At its sixty-ninth session, the Assembly urged an early start of substantive work based on the updated draft treaty on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space and of the threat or use of force against outer space objects submitted by China and the Russian Federation at the Conference on Disarmament, under the agenda item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space"; and encouraged all States, especially space-faring nations, to consider the possibility of upholding as appropriate a political commitment not to be the first to place weapons in outer space (resolution 69/32).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 94 (b))

Verbatim records	A/C.1/69/PV.20-24
Report of the First Committee	A/69/438
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.62
Resolution	69/32

97. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A). At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to include this item in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session (decision 69/515).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 95)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/69/PV.22-24
Report of the First Committee	A/69/439
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.62
Decision	69/515

98. General and complete disarmament

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, in 1959, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every session.

At its sixteenth to eighteenth and twentieth to sixty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 1722 (XVI), 1767 (XVII), 1884 (XVIII), 2031 (XX), 2162 (XXI), 2342 (XXII), 2454 (XXIII), 2602 (XXIV), 2661 (XXV), 2825 (XXVI), 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX), 30/84 A to E (XXX), 31/189 B, 32/87 A to G, 33/91 A to I, 34/87 A to F, 35/156 A to K, 36/97 A to L, 37/99 A to K, 38/188 A to J, 39/151 A to J, 40/94 A to O, 41/59 A to O, 42/38 A to O, 43/75 A to T, 44/116 A to U, 45/58 A to P, 46/36 A to L, 47/52 A to L, 48/75 A to L, 49/75 A to P, 50/70 A to R, 51/45 A to T, 52/38 A to T, 53/77 A to AA, 54/54 A to V, 55/33 A to Y, 56/24 A to V, 57/58 to 57/86, 58/37 to 58/59, 58/241, 59/66 to 59/95, 60/55 to 60/82, 60/226, 61/59 to 61/89, 62/22 to 62/48, 63/41 to 63/73, 63/240, 64/29, 64/30, 64/32 to 64/34, 64/37, 64/38, 64/41 to 64/44, 64/46 to 64/50, 64/53 to 64/55, 64/57, 65/45 to 65/77, 66/28 to 66/52 and 67/31 to 67/62, 67/234 A and B and 68/30 to 68/56; and decisions 38/447, 42/407, 43/422, 44/432, 45/415 to 45/418, 46/412, 46/413, 47/419, 47/420, 49/427, 50/420, 51/414, 54/417, 55/415, 56/411 to 56/413, 57/515, 58/517 to 58/521, 59/513 to 59/515, 60/515 to 60/519, 61/515, 62/513, 62/514, 63/519, 63/520, 64/515, 64/516, 65/517, 66/516 to 66/518, 67/516 to 67/518, and 68/517 and 68/518).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted 35 resolutions and 3 decisions under the item (resolutions 69/33 to 69/67 and decisions 69/516 to 69/518).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to convene the third Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia as a one-day Conference, in New York in 2015, and decided

that the objective of the Conference would be to consider ways and means to enhance consultations and cooperation among States parties and signatories, the treaty agencies and other interested States, with the purpose of promoting coordination and convergence in the implementation of the provisions of the treaties and in strengthening the regime of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation; urged the States parties and signatories to treaties that have established nuclear-weapon-free zones to develop activities of cooperation and coordination in order to promote their common objectives in the framework of the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to provide a conference room at United Nations Headquarters for the one-day Conference in 2015, along with the necessary assistance and conference services as may be required for the Conference (resolution 69/66).

(a) Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish a group of governmental experts with a membership of 25 States chosen on the basis of equitable geographical representation, which would make recommendations on possible aspects that could contribute to but not negotiate a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; and called upon the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the group of governmental experts to the Assembly at its seventieth session (resolution 67/53).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the commencement of the work of the group of governmental experts tasked with making recommendations on possible aspects that could contribute to but not negotiate a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, and also welcomed the informal discussion of such a treaty that took place in the Conference on Disarmament from 4 to 6 June 2014 (decision 69/516).

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the group of governmental experts (resolution 67/53).

(b) Nuclear disarmament

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to commence as early as possible its substantive work during its 2015 session; reiterated its call upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish, as the highest priority, an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament in 2015 and to commence negotiations on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons within a specified framework of time; called for the convening of an international conference on nuclear disarmament in all its aspects at an early date to identify and deal with concrete measures of nuclear disarmament; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/48).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/48).

(c) Notification of nuclear tests

At its forty-second session, in 1987, the General Assembly urged States conducting nuclear explosions as well as other States having information on such explosions to provide the related data to the Secretary-General within one week of each such explosion, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly annually a register of the information thus provided (resolution 42/38 C).

At the sixty-ninth session, no proposals were submitted under this item.

No advance documentation is expected.

(d) Relationship between disarmament and development

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly stressed the central role of the United Nations in the relationship between disarmament and development; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the 1987 International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development; reiterated its invitation to Member States to provide the Secretary-General with information regarding measures and efforts to devote part of the resources made available by the implementation of disarmament and arms limitation agreements to economic and social development; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the resolution, including the information provided by Member States (resolution 69/56).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/56).

(e) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to intensify efforts towards an early conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, taking into account radioactive wastes as part of the scope of such a convention, and to include in its report to the Assembly at its seventieth session the progress recorded in the negotiations on the subject (resolution 68/53).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/70/27).

(f) Regional disarmament

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly stressed that sustained efforts were needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues, and called upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels (resolution 69/45).

No advance documentation is expected.

(g) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to consider the formulation of principles that could serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control and looked forward to a report of the Conference on the subject; and requested the Secretary-General, in the meantime, to seek the views of Member States on the subject and to submit a report to the Assembly at its seventieth session (resolution 69/47).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/47).

(h) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to hold an organizational session of the Open-ended Working Group on the Fourth Special Session of the Assembly Devoted to Disarmament for the purpose of setting a date for its substantive sessions in 2015 and 2016 (decision 69/518).

No advance documentation is expected.

(i) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the continued contribution that the Antarctic Treaty and the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba were making towards freeing the southern hemisphere and adjacent areas covered by those treaties from nuclear weapons; called upon all States concerned to continue to work together in order to facilitate adherence to the protocols to nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties by all relevant States that had not yet done so; and encouraged the competent authorities of the nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties to provide assistance to the States parties and signatories to those treaties so as to facilitate the accomplishment of the goals of the treaties (resolution 69/35).

No advance documentation is expected.

(j) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General information on the measures they had adopted to promote the objectives envisaged in the resolution, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report containing that information to the Assembly at its seventieth session (resolution 69/55).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/55).

(k) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested all States to inform the Secretary-General of the efforts and measures they had taken on the implementation of the resolution and nuclear disarmament, and requested the Secretary-General to apprise the Assembly of that information at its seventieth session (resolution 69/43).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/43).

(l) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

On 3 September 1992, the Conference on Disarmament adopted the "Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons to the Conference on Disarmament", including the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, contained in the appendix to the report. The Convention entered into force on 29 April 1997.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly urged all States parties to the Convention to meet in full and on time their obligations under the Convention and to support the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in its implementation activities; and welcomed the cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (resolution 69/67).

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (resolution 55/283, annex).

(m) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction was concluded on 18 September 1997 and was opened for signature by all States. The Convention entered into force on 1 March 1999.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited all States that had not signed the Convention to accede to it without delay; stressed the importance of the full and effective implementation of and compliance with the Convention, including through the continued implementation of the action plan for the period 2014-2019; and requested the Secretary-General to undertake the preparations necessary to convene the Fourteenth Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention and, on behalf of the States parties, to invite States not parties to the Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations, to attend the Fourteenth Meeting of the State Parties as observers (resolution 69/34).

No advance documentation is expected.

(n) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts in the context of the implementation of resolution 49/75 G and the recommendations of the United Nations advisory missions aimed at curbing the illicit circulation of small arms and light weapons and collecting them in the affected States that so request, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to

consider the matter and to report to the Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/33).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/33).

(o) Reducing nuclear danger

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to intensify efforts and support initiatives that would contribute towards the full implementation of the seven recommendations identified in the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters that would significantly reduce the risk of nuclear war (A/56/400, para. 3), to continue to encourage Member States to consider the convening of an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers and to report thereon to the Assembly at its seventieth session (resolution 69/40).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/40).

(p) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the report adopted at the Fifth Biennial Meeting of States to Consider the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects; recalled its decision, pursuant to the schedule of meetings for the period from 2012 to 2018 agreed at the second United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, to convene, in accordance with the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, a one-week biennial meeting of States, in New York in 2014 and 2016, and a one-week open-ended meeting of governmental experts in 2015, to consider the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action; also recalled its decision, in accordance with the decision of the Second Review Conference, to hold the third Review Conference in 2018 for a period of two weeks, preceded by a one-week preparatory committee meeting early in 2018 and decided to hold the next open-ended meeting of governmental experts in New York from 1 to 5 June 2015; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/51).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/51).

(q) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly called upon all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to implement without delay all elements of the 2010 Review Conference action plan so that progress across all of the pillars of the Treaty could be realized; called upon the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in its decisions and follow-on actions, to give due prominence to the humanitarian

imperatives; also called upon the 2015 Review Conference to agree on an additional set of measures to build on the commitments made and actions agreed at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences and take forward the aims and purpose of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; and decided to review the implementation of the resolution at its seventieth session (resolution 69/37).

No advance documentation is expected.

(r) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the issue of the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its seventieth session (resolution 69/54).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/54).

(s) National legislation on transfer of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly invited Member States, without prejudice to the provisions contained in Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and subsequent relevant Council resolutions, to enact or improve national legislation, regulations and procedures to exercise effective control over the transfer of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology; encouraged them to provide, on a voluntary basis, information to the Secretary-General on their national legislation, regulations and procedures on the transfer of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology; requested the Secretary-General to make that information accessible to Member States; and decided to remain attentive to the matter (resolution 68/44).

No advance documentation is expected.

(t) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly appealed to all Member States to consider early accession to and ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism; and requested the Secretary-General to compile a report on measures already taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, to seek the views of Member States on additional relevant measures, including national measures, for tackling the global threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction and to report to the Assembly at its seventieth session (resolution 69/39).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/39).

(u) Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its seventieth session containing the views of

Member States on confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context (resolution 69/46).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/46).

(v) Problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly encouraged States in a position to do so to assist interested States within a bilateral framework or through international or regional organizations, on a voluntary and transparent basis, in elaborating and implementing programmes to eliminate surplus stockpiles or to improve their management; and reiterated its decision to address the issue of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus in a comprehensive manner (resolution 68/52).

No advance documentation is expected.

(w) Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided, in order to further advance transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space, to refer the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-building Measures in Outer Space Activities to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the Disarmament Commission and the Conference on Disarmament for consideration, as appropriate; and also decided to convene, within existing resources, a joint ad hoc meeting of the Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee) and the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) to address possible challenges to space security and sustainability, and to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", a sub-item entitled "Joint ad hoc meeting of the First and Fourth Committees on possible challenges to space security and sustainability" (resolution 69/38) (see sub-item (dd)).

No advance documentation is expected.

(x) Follow-up to nuclear disarmament obligations agreed to at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

At its sixty-eighth session, in 2013, the General Assembly determined to pursue practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to implement article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and paragraphs 3 and 4 (c) of the decision on principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty; and urged the States parties to the Treaty to follow up on the implementation of the nuclear disarmament obligations under the Treaty agreed to at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty within the framework of review conferences and their preparatory committees (resolution 68/35).

No advance documentation is expected.

(y) The Arms Trade Treaty

At its sixty-seventh session, on 2 April 2013, the General Assembly adopted the Arms Trade Treaty as contained in the annex to document A/CONF.217/2013/L.3. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Treaty, to open the Treaty for signature on 3 June 2013; called upon all States to consider signing and, thereafter, according to their respective constitutional processes, becoming parties to the Treaty at the earliest possible date; and requested the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Treaty, to report to t' e Assembly on the status of signature and ratification of the Treaty (resolution 67 234 B).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the 54 ratifications of the Arms Trade Treaty as at 11 December 2014 and its entry into force on 24 December 2014; also welcomed the offer by Mexico to host the first Conference of States Parties to the Arms Trade Treaty in 2015; and called upon all States that had not yet done so to sign and, thereafter, according to their respective constitutional processes, ratify, accept or approve the Treaty at the earliest possible date (resolution 69/49).

No advance documentation is expected.

(z) Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (Bangkok Treaty)

The Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (Bangkok Treaty), originally drafted by the Association of South-East Asian Nations, was concluded on 15 December 1995 and entered into force on 27 March 1997. At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the commitment and efforts of the Commission for the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone to further enhance and strengthen the implementation of the Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (Bangkok Treaty) by implementing the plan of action for the period 2013–2017 adopted in Bandar Seri Begawan on 30 June 2013; and encouraged States parties to the Treaty to continue to engage nuclear-weapon States to resolve comprehensively, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Treaty, outstanding issues, with a view to signing the Protocol thereto and its related documents expeditiously (resolution 68/49).

No advance documentation is expected.

(aa) United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly called upon all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to work together so that the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty can successfully strengthen the Treaty regime and advance the action plan adopted at the 2010 Review Conference; called upon nuclear-weapon States to undertake further efforts to reduce and ultimately eliminate all types of nuclear weapons, deployed and non-deployed, including through unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures; reiterated its call for the immediate commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and its early conclusion on the basis of document CD/1299 of 24 March 1995; encouraged the establishment of further nuclear-weapon-free zones, where appropriate, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among States of the region concerned and in accordance with the 1999

guidelines of the Disarmament Commission and recognized that, by signing and ratifying relevant protocols that contained negative security assurances, nuclear-weapon States would undertake individual legally binding commitments with respect to the status of such zones and not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against States parties to such treaties; and called upon all States to redouble their efforts to prevent and curb the proliferation of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery and to fully respect and comply with obligations undertaken to forswear nuclear weapons (resolution 69/52).

No advance documentation is expected.

(bb) Taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General containing the views of Member States on how to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations, including the steps that Member States have already taken to that end, and requested the Secretary-General to transmit that report to the Conference on Disarmament and the Disarmament Commission for their consideration; called upon all Member States, international organizations and civil society to continue to enrich the discussions on how to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations in the United Nations bodies in which disarmament and peace and security are addressed, taking into account the report of the Working Group and the proposals contained therein, as well as the report submitted by the Secretary-General; and decided to review at its seventieth session progress made in the implementation of the resolution, to take stock of all relevant efforts undertaken and to further explore options for taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations, including if necessary through the Working Group (resolution 69/41).

(cc) Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly recalled its decision to convene, no later than 2018, a United Nations high-level international conference on nuclear disarmament to review the progress made in this regard; requested the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly to make all the arrangements necessary to commemorate and promote the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, including by convening an annual meeting of the Assembly to commemorate the International Day and to provide a platform for the promotion of these activities; called upon Member States, the United Nations system and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academia, parliamentarians, the mass media and individuals, to commemorate and promote the International Day through all means of educational and public awareness-raising activities; requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States with regard to achieving the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons, in particular on the elements of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its seventieth session; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/58).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/58).

(dd) Joint ad hoc meeting of the First and Fourth Committees on possible challenges to space security and sustainability

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament: transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities", decided, in order to further advance transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space, to refer the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-building Measures in Outer Space Activities to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the Disarmament Commission and the Conference on Disarmament for consideration, as appropriate; and also decided to convene, within existing resources, a joint ad hoc meeting of the Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee) and the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) to address possible challenges to space security and sustainability, and to include the sub-item in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session (resolution 69/38).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 99)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/68/PV.3-25
Report of the First Committee	A/68/411
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.60
Resolutions	68/35, 68/44, 68/49, 68/52 and 68/53

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 96)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control (A/69/115)

Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context (A/69/116)

Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation (A/69/118 and Add.1)

Reducing nuclear danger; follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons; and nuclear disarmament (A/69/131 and Add.1)

Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures; assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them; and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects (A/69/132)

Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction (A/69/138 and Add.1)

Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (A/69/139)

Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status (A/69/140)

The relationship between disarmament and development (A/69/152)

Taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations (A/69/154 and Add.1)

Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament (A/69/172 and Add.1)

The Arms Trade Treaty (A/69/173 and Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General on measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol (A/69/123)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/69/PV.20-24
Report of the First Committee	A/69/440
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.62
Resolutions	69/33 to 69/35, 69/37 to 69/41, 69/43, 69/45 to 69/49, 69/51, 69/52, 69/54 to 69/56, 69/58, 69/66 and 69/67
Decisions	69/516 and 69/518

99. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of that session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh to sixty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 37/100 A to J, 38/73 A to J, 39/63 A to K, 40/151 A to I, 41/60 A to J, 42/39 A to K, 43/76 A to H, 44/117 A to F, 45/59 A to E, 46/37 A to F, 47/53 A to F, 48/76 A to E, 49/76 A to E, 50/71 A to E, 51/46 A to F, 52/39 A to D, 53/78 A to G, 54/55 A to F, 55/34 A to H, 56/25 A to F, 57/87 to 57/94, 58/60 to 58/65, 59/96 to 59/103, 60/83 to 60/88, 61/90 to 61/97, 62/49 to 62/53, 63/74 to 63/81, 64/58 to 64/63, 65/78 to 65/84, 66/53 to 66/58, 67/63 to 67/70 and 68/57 to 68/62 and decisions 47/421 and 62/216).

At its sixty-ninth session, the Assembly adopted eight resolutions under the item (resolutions 69/68 to 69/75).

(a) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly, noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 2014 session, was unable to undertake negotiations on an international convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons as called for in resolution 68/58, reiterated its request to the Conference to

commence negotiations in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, and requested the Conference to report to the Assembly on the results of those negotiations (resolution 69/69).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/70/27).

(b) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the tangible achievements of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and the impact of the assistance that the Centre provided to Central African States in the elaboration of the Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and All Parts and Components That Can Be Used for Their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly (Kinshasa Convention), as well as the substantive support provided by the Centre to Central and West African States in the elaboration of their respective common positions on the Arms Trade Treaty, to West Africa on the implementation of the Economic Community of West African States Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials and on security sector initiatives and to East Africa on programmes to control brokering of small arms and light weapons; requested the Secretary-General to continue to facilitate close cooperation between the Centre and the African Union, in particular in the areas of disarmament, peace and security, to continue to provide the Centre with the support necessary for greater achievements and results, and to report to the Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/74).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/74).

(c) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited all States of the region to continue to take part in the activities of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean and to propose items for inclusion in its programme of activities; encouraged the Regional Centre to further develop activities in all countries of the region in the important areas of peace, disarmament and development; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/72).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/72).

(d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited all States of the region to continue to support the activities of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific, including by continuing to take part in them, where possible, and by proposing items for inclusion in the programme of

activities of the Centre, in order to contribute to the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/68).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/68).

(e) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its support for efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels in order to ease tensions and conflicts in Central Africa; urged other Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the activities of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa through voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund of the Committee; and called upon the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/73).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/73).

(f) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide all support necessary, within existing resources, to the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities (resolution 69/70).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 100)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (A/69/127)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (A/69/133)

United Nations Disarmament Information Programme (A/69/134)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/69/136)

United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme (A/69/168)

Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa (A/69/361)

Verbatim records A/C.1/69/PV.20-24

Report of the First Committee	A/69/441
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.62
Resolutions	69/68 to 69/75

100. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third and subsequent sessions (resolution S-10/2, para. 115).

At its thirty-third to sixty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 33/71 A to H, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M, 37/78 A to K, 38/183 A to P, 39/148 A to R, 40/18, 40/152 A to Q, 41/86 A to R, 42/42 A to N, 43/78 A to M, 44/119 A to H, 45/62 A to G, 46/38 A to D, 47/54 A to G, 48/77 A and B, 49/77 A to D, 50/72 A to C, 51/47 A to C, 52/40 A to C, 53/79 A and B, 54/56 A and B, 55/35 A to C, 56/26 A and B, 57/95, 57/96, 58/66, 58/67, 59/104, 59/105, 60/89 to 60/91, 61/98, 61/99, 62/54, 62/55, 63/82, 63/83, 64/64, 64/65, 65/85 to 65/87, 66/59, 66/60, 67/71, 67/72, 68/63 and 68/64; and decisions 34/422, 39/423, 40/428, 41/421, 44/432, 47/422 and 54/418).

At its sixty-ninth session, the Assembly adopted two resolutions under the item (resolutions 69/76 and 69/77).

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly called upon the Conference on Disarmament to further intensify consultations and explore possibilities for overcoming its ongoing deadlock of well over a decade by adopting and implementing a balanced and comprehensive programme of work at the earliest possible date during its 2015 session, and requested it to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its seventieth session (resolution 69/76).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/70/27).

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Disarmament Commission to invite, as appropriate, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to prepare background papers on the items on its agenda, and requested the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding three weeks during 2015, from 6 to 24 April, and to submit a substantive report to the Assembly at its seventieth session (resolution 69/77).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/70/42).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 98)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 2014 session: Supplement No. 27 (A/69/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission for 2014: Supplement No. 42 (A/69/42)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (A/69/208)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (A/69/176 and Corr.1)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/69/PV.20-24
Report of the First Committee	A/69/442
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.62
Resolutions	69/76 and 69/77

101. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

This item, previously referred to as "Israeli nuclear armament", was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Iraq (A/34/142). The Assembly considered the question at its thirty-fourth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 34/89, 35/157, 36/98, 37/82, 38/69, 39/147, 40/93, 41/93, 42/44, 43/80, 44/121, 45/63, 46/39, 47/55, 48/78, 49/78, 50/73, 51/48, 52/41, 53/80, 54/57, 55/36, 56/27, 57/97, 58/68, 59/106, 60/92, 61/103, 62/56, 63/84, 64/66, 65/88, 66/61, 67/73 and 68/65).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its previous position on the issue and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/78).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/78).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 99)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/130 (Part I) and (Part I)/Add.1 and (Part II)
Verbatim records	A/C.1/69/PV.20-24
Report of the First Committee	A/69/443
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.62
Resolution	69/78

102. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly first considered this question at its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (resolution 29/32 A (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth to sixty-eighth sessions, the Assembly considered the question under agenda items relating to certain conventions; it welcomed the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on Non-detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III). The Convention was opened for signature on 10 April 1981 and entered into force, with the three annexed Protocols, on 2 December 1983. The Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons (Protocol IV) entered into force on 30 July 1998. The Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War (Protocol V) entered into force on 12 November 2006 (resolutions 3076 (XXVIII), 3255 A and B (XXIX), 3464 (XXX), 31/64, 32/152, 33/70, 34/82, 35/153, 36/93, 37/79, 38/60, 39/56, 40/84, 41/50, 42/30, 43/67, 45/64, 46/40, 47/56, 48/79, 49/79, 50/74, 51/49, 52/42, 53/81, 54/58, 55/37, 56/28, 57/98, 58/69, 59/107, 60/93, 61/100, 62/57, 63/85, 64/67, 65/89, 66/62, 67/74 and 68/66 and decision 44/430).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to inform the Assembly periodically, by electronic means, of ratifications and acceptances of and accessions to the Convention, its amended article 1 and the Protocols (resolution 69/79).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 100)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/69/PV.20-24
Report of the First Committee	A/69/444
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.62
Resolution	69/79

103. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", considered that further efforts were necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation (resolution 36/102).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/118).

At its thirty-eighth to sixty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly considered the question (resolutions 38/189, 39/153, 40/157, 41/89, 42/90, 43/84, 44/125, 45/79, 46/42, 47/58, 48/81, 49/81, 50/75, 51/50, 52/43, 53/82, 54/59, 55/38, 56/29, 57/99, 58/70, 59/108, 60/94, 61/101, 62/58, 63/86, 64/68, 65/90, 66/63, 67/75 and 68/67).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 69/80).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/80).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 101)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/169
Verbatim records	A/C.1/69/PV.20-24
Report of the First Committee	A/69/445
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.62
Resolution	69/80

104. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests, independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of highest priority at the beginning of its 1981 session (resolution 35/145 B).

The General Assembly considered this item at its thirty-sixth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 36/85, 37/73, 38/63, 39/53, 40/81, 41/47, 42/27, 43/64, 44/107, 45/51, 46/29, 47/47, 48/70, 49/70, 50/65, 54/63, 55/41, 57/100, 58/71, 59/109, 60/95, 61/104, 62/59, 63/87, 64/69, 65/91, 66/64, 67/76 and 68/68 and decisions 51/413, 52/414, 53/422 and 56/415).

At its resumed fiftieth session, on 10 September 1996, the General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, as contained in document A/50/1027 (resolution 50/245). On 24 September 1996, the Secretary-General, as its depositary, opened the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for signature at United Nations Headquarters.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, to prepare a report on the efforts of States that had ratified the Treaty towards its universalization and on possibilities for providing assistance on ratification procedures to States that so request it and to submit such a report to the Assembly at its seventieth session (resolution 69/81).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/81).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 102)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/137
Verbatim records	A/C.1/69/PV.20-24
Report of the First Committee	A/69/446
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.62
Resolution	69/81

105. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, from 1966 to 1968, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 98). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was first included in the agenda of the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force on 26 March 1975.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 2603 (XXIV), 2662 (XXV), 2826 (XXVI), 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII), 3256 (XXIX), 3465 (XXX), 31/65, 32/77, 33/59 B, 34/72, 35/144 A to C, 36/96 A to C, 37/98 A, C and D, 38/187 A to C, 39/65 A to E, 40/92 A to C, 41/58 A to D, 42/37 A to C, 43/74 A to C, 44/115 A to C, 45/57 A to C, 46/35 A to C, 47/39, 48/65, 49/86, 50/79, 51/54, 52/47, 53/84, 54/61, 55/40, 58/72, 59/110, 60/96, 61/102, 62/60, 63/88, 64/70, 65/92, 66/65, 67/77 and 68/69 and decisions 56/414 and 57/516).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to render the necessary assistance to the depositary Governments of the Convention, to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the review conferences and to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as might be required for the meetings of experts and the meetings of States parties during the 2012-2015 intersessional process (resolution 69/82).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 103)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/69/PV.20-24
Report of the First Committee	A/69/447

Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.62
Resolution	69/82

106. Revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations

The item entitled "Follow-up to the high-level meeting held on 24 September 2010: revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations" was included in the agenda of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly at the request of Secretary-General (A/65/231).

At the same session, the General Assembly welcomed the opportunity provided by the high-level meeting on revitalizing the work of the Conference and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations, convened at the initiative of the Secretary-General in New York on 24 September 2010, to address the need to advance multilateral disarmament efforts (resolution 65/93).

The General Assembly considered the item at its sixty-sixth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolution 66/66 and decisions 67/519 and 68/519).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session (decision 69/519).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-ninth session (item 104)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/69/PV.20-24
Report of the First Committee	A/69/448
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.62
Decision	69/519

H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

107. Crime prevention and criminal justice

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to make arrangements to transfer the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to the United Nations. Among the functions assumed by the United Nations was the convening every five years of an international congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, similar to those previously organized by the Commission (resolution 415 (V)).

The first United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held in Geneva in 1955. Nine congresses were held under that title (London in 1960, Stockholm in 1965, Kyoto, Japan, in 1970, Geneva in 1975, Caracas in 1980, Milan, Italy, in 1985, Havana in 1990, Cairo in 1995 and Vienna in

2000). The eleventh congress, which saw a change in title to "United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", was held in Bangkok in 2005, while the twelfth was held in Salvador, Brazil, in April 2010. The Thirteenth Congress, on the theme "Integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and public participation", was held in Doha from 12 to 19 April 2015.

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly recommended that a commission on crime prevention and criminal justice be established as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 46/152). The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held its twenty-fourth session from 18 to 22 May 2015.

The General Assembly also considered the question at its forty-seventh to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 47/87, 47/89, 47/91, 48/101 to 48/103, 49/156 to 49/159, 50/145 to 50/147, 51/59 to 51/63, 52/85 to 52/91, 53/110 to 53/114, 54/125 to 54/131, 55/25, 55/59 to 55/64, 55/255, 56/119 to 56/123, 56/260, 56/261, 57/168 to 57/173, 58/4, 58/135 to 58/140, 59/151 to 59/159, 60/175 to 60/177, 61/179 to 61/182, 62/172 to 62/175, 63/193 to 63/196, 64/178 to 64/181, 64/293, 65/227 to 65/232, 66/177 to 66/182, 67/184 to 67/192, 67/260, 68/185, 68/187 to 68/189 and 68/192 to 68/195 and decision 59/523).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-fourth session: Supplement No. 10 (E/2015/30).

Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in the fulfilment of its mandate in crime prevention and criminal justice, including providing to Member States, upon request and as a matter of high priority, technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance. In addition, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide UNODC with adequate resources to promote, in an effective manner, the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and to discharge its functions as the secretariat of the conferences of the parties to the conventions, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as well as the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, in accordance with its mandate. The Assembly also reiterated the importance of providing the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme with sufficient, stable and predictable funding for the full implementation of its mandates, in conformity with the high priority accorded to it and in accordance with the increasing demand for its

services; recalled article 32 of the Organized Crime Convention and its resolution 68/193, in which, inter alia, the need for the establishment of a mechanism for the review of the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto by States parties was reiterated; underlined that the review of the implementation of the Convention was an ongoing and gradual process and that it was necessary to explore all options regarding the establishment of a mechanism to assist the Conference of the Parties to the Convention in the review of the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto; and invited Member States to continue the dialogue in this regard. The Assembly further called upon Member States to strengthen their efforts to cooperate, as appropriate, at the bilateral, subregional, regional and international levels to counter transnational organized crime effectively, and drew attention to emerging policy issues, namely, piracy, cybercrime, the use of new information technologies to abuse and exploit children, trafficking in cultural property, illicit financial flows, environmental crime, including illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, as well as identity-related crime, and invited UNODC to explore, within its mandate, ways and means of addressing those issues; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its seventieth session on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, reflecting also emerging policy issues and possible responses, and to include in that report information on the status of ratifications or accessions to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto (resolution 69/197).

Documents for the seventieth session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (resolution 69/197);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on its seventh session (resolution 60/175).

Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly encouraged relevant United Nations entities and agencies, in particular UNODC, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), to support Member States in developing and implementing strategies and policies, upon request, at the national, regional and international levels to address and prevent gender-related killing of women and girls. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene an open-ended intergovernmental expert group meeting to discuss ways and means to more effectively prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish gender-related killing of women and girls, with a view to making practical recommendations, drawing also on current best practices, in consultation with relevant United Nations entities and human rights mechanisms, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/191).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly underscored that the respect for and the promotion of crime prevention and criminal justice as well as of the rule of law

should be given due consideration in relation to the post-2015 development agenda (resolution 69/197).

At the same session, the General Assembly recognized the cross-cutting nature of the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice and development and recommended that such linkages and interrelationships be properly addressed and further elaborated. The Assembly also underscored that the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda should take into account respect for and promotion of the rule of law and that crime prevention and criminal justice had an important role in that regard, giving due consideration to the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in order to channel its contribution to the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda, in close consultation with all relevant stakeholders. Furthermore, the Assembly inter alia, requested UNODC, as a member of the United Nations System Task Team on the Post-2015 United Nations Development Agenda, to continue to contribute analytical inputs and expertise to the work of the Task Team and to continue to assist Member States, upon request, in developing comprehensive crime prevention strategies, to address violence related to transnational organized crime, including urban crime, and to continue to support the exchange of expertise and good practices. That information will be included in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of UNODC (resolution 69/195).

Documents for the seventieth session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (resolutions 69/195 and 69/197);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the outcome of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on gender-related killing of women and girls (resolution 68/191).

Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to begin, in accordance with its resolution 68/185, the preparation of a short and concise draft declaration, reflecting the theme of the Thirteenth Congress, at intersessional meetings to be held well in advance of the Congress, taking into account the recommendations of the regional preparatory meetings and consultations with relevant organizations and entities. The Assembly also emphasized the importance of the workshops to be held during the Thirteenth Congress and invited Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant entities to provide financial, organizational and technical support to UNODC and to the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network for the preparations for the workshops; and reiterated its invitation to Member States to be represented at the Thirteenth Congress at the highest appropriate level, for example by Heads of State or government ministers and attorneys general, to make statements at the high-level segment on the theme and substantive items of the Congress and to participate actively in its proceedings by sending legal and policy experts. The Assembly requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to give high

priority at its twenty-fourth session to considering the declaration of the Thirteenth Congress, with a view to recommending, through the Economic and Social Council, appropriate follow-up by the Assembly at its seventieth session and requested the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up to the resolution and to report thereon, through the Commission, to the Assembly at its seventieth session (resolution 69/191).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/191).

Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons (resolution 64/293).

At its sixty-eighth session, the Assembly urged Member States and other stakeholders mentioned in the Plan of Action, and invited the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, within their respective mandates, to continue to contribute to the full and effective implementation of the Plan of Action, including by means of strengthening cooperation and improving coordination among themselves in achieving that goal. The Assembly also invited Member States to give due consideration to the commitment on combating trafficking in persons made by world leaders at the Millennium Summit, the 2005 World Summit and the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, held in 2010, in elaborating the post-2015 development agenda. The Assembly encouraged UNODC and other members of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group to continue to contribute in line with their existing mandates to the implementation of the Global Plan of Action, and in this regard invited UNODC and other members of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group to elaborate, in cooperation with Member States, a list of concrete measures planned until 2017 aimed at implementing the Global Plan of Action. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to resume the preparation of a separate report on the implementation of the resolution and to submit the next report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 68/192). Since no resources were made available to the Secretariat for that purpose at the previous session, a report on the implementation of the resolution is being prepared for the consideration of the Assembly at its seventieth session.

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/192).

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to enhance the promotion of regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime, especially in its transnational dimension, which cannot be dealt with adequately by national action alone, and to intensify efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to enable it to fulfil its mandate, bearing in mind that the precarious financial situation of the Institute greatly undermines its

capacity to deliver services effectively. The Assembly commended the initiative of UNODC in strengthening its working relationship with the Institute by supporting and involving it in the implementation of a number of activities, including those contained in the revised African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention (2013–2017), on strengthening the rule of law and criminal justice systems in Africa. The Assembly requested UNODC to continue to work closely with the Institute and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to maintain the Institute with the core Professional staff required to enable it function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations and to report to the Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/198).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/198).

Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated its request to UNODC to enhance its technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to strengthen international cooperation in preventing and combating terrorism through the facilitation of the ratification and implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism, in close consultation with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counterterrorism and its Executive Directorate, as well as to continue to contribute to the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force; invited Member States to provide the Office with appropriate resources for its mandate; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report at its seventieth session on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, reflecting also emerging policy issues and possible responses, and to include information on the status of ratifications of or accessions to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto (resolution 69/197).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (resolution 69/197).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 108)

Summary records	A/C.3/68/SR.6-8, 16, 22, 26, 36, 46 and 52
Report of the Third Committee	A/68/457
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.70
Resolution	68/191

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 105)

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-third session: Supplement No. 10 (E/2014/30 and Add.1)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (A/69/89)

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/69/92)

Implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (A/69/94)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption on its fifth session (A/69/86)

Outcome of the meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on the development of a draft set of model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice (A/69/88)

Summary records	A/C.3/69/SR.5-7, 15, 26, 42, 52 and 54 (jointly with item 106)
Report of the Third Committee	A/69/489
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.73
Resolutions	69/191, 69/197 and 69/198
Decision	69/537

108. International drug control

The item entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Bolivia (A/36/193). Since its thirty-seventh session, the Assembly has regularly considered the item. At its forty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to change the title of the item to "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking" (resolution 44/142). At its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions, the item appeared as "Narcotic drugs" (resolutions 46/101 and 47/98). Since then, the title of the item has been "International drug control".

In 1998, at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem, the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration (resolution S-20/2, annex), the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution S-20/3, annex) and measures to enhance international cooperation to

counter the world drug problem (resolutions S-20/4 A to E). The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its forty-second session, decided to submit a report to the Assembly in 2003 and 2008 on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session (Commission resolution 42/11).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution 54/132, annex).

The General Assembly also considered the item from its fifty-fifth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 55/65, 56/124, 57/174, 58/141, 59/163, 60/178, 61/183, 62/176, 63/197, 64/182, 65/227, 65/233, 66/183, 67/193 and 68/197).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem (resolution 64/182).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to convene, early in 2016, a special session of the Assembly on the world drug problem, following the high-level review of the progress made in the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, which was conducted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-seventh session. The Assembly also decided that the special session would review the progress in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, including an assessment of the achievements and challenges in countering the world drug problem, within the framework of the three international drug control conventions and other relevant United Nations instruments (resolution 67/193).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the special session would be convened following the fifty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and that the special session on the world drug problem in 2016 would have an inclusive preparatory process that included extensive substantive consultations. The Assembly also decided that the Commission, as the central policymaking body within the United Nations system dealing with drug-related matters, would lead the process by addressing all organizational and substantive matters in an open-ended manner, and in that regard invited the President of the Assembly to support, guide and stay involved in the process. Furthermore, the Assembly noted with appreciation the efforts made by the Commission to take all measures necessary to use its existing meetings and reporting entitlements in the most efficient manner to ensure adequate preparation for the special session in 2016, and requested the Commission to continue to take all measures necessary to prepare for the special session, as early as possible. The Assembly recognized that the special session on the world drug problem to be held in 2016 constituted an opportunity for a high-level and wide-ranging discussion among Member States leading up to the target date of 2019, within the framework of the three international drug control conventions and other relevant international instruments, in order to further implement the commitments and targets set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action. The Assembly requested the Commission to report to it at its seventieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in preparation for the special session (resolution 69/200).

At the same session, the General Assembly reiterated its call upon relevant United Nations agencies and entities and other international organizations, and invited international financial institutions, including regional development banks, to mainstream efforts to counter the world drug problem into their programmes, and called upon UNODC to maintain its leading role by providing relevant information and technical assistance; and requested all Member States to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to UNODC by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, so as to enable it to continue, expand, improve and strengthen, within its mandates, its operational and technical cooperation activities, including with a view to assisting Member States with the full implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, as well as with the full implementation of relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Furthermore, the Assembly reaffirmed its support for the preparations for the special session, which will review the progress in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/201).

Documents for the seventieth session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation against the world drug problem (resolution 69/201);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the progress made in preparation for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem (resolution 69/200).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 104)

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation against the world drug problem (A/67/157)

Summary records	A/C.3/67/SR.5-7 (jointly with item 103), 39 and 44
Report of the Third Committee	A/67/459
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.60
Resolution	67/193

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 106)

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation against the world drug problem (A/69/111)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Chair of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the outcome of the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-seventh session of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem (A/69/87-E/2014/80)

Summary records	A/C.3/69/SR.5-7, 15, 26, 54 and 55 (jointly with item 105)
Report of the Third Committee	A/69/490
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.73
Resolutions	69/200 and 69/201

109. Measures to eliminate international terrorism

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, further to an initiative of the Secretary-General (A/8791 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to establish the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, consisting of 35 members (resolution 3034 (XXVII)).

The General Assembly considered the item biennially at its thirty-fourth to forty-eighth sessions, and annually thereafter (resolutions 34/145, 36/109, 38/130, 40/61, 42/159, 44/29, 46/51, 49/60, 50/53, 51/210, 52/164, 52/165, 53/108, 54/110, 55/158, 56/88, 57/27, 58/81, 59/46, 60/43, 61/40, 62/71, 63/129, 64/118, 65/34, 66/105, 67/99 and 68/119 and decision 48/411).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly approved the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (resolution 49/60).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report on the implementation of paragraph 10 of the Declaration (resolution 50/53).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee to elaborate an international convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings and, subsequently, an international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, to supplement related existing international instruments, and thereafter to address means of further developing a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism (resolution 51/210). Through the work of the Committee, the Assembly has so far adopted three counter-terrorism instruments.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided, taking into account the recommendation of the Working Group of the Sixth Committee, that more time was required to achieve substantive progress on the outstanding issues, to recommend that the Sixth Committee, at the seventieth session of the Assembly, establish a working group with a view to finalizing the process on the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism as well as discussions on the item included in its agenda by Assembly resolution 54/110 concerning the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations (resolution 69/127).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/53).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 107)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/209
Summary records	A/C.6/69/SR.1-4, 28 and 29
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/69/506
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.68
Resolution	69/127

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

110. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. That report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rules 13 (a) and 48 of the rules of procedure, and to resolution 51/241.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 69/506).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/70/1).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 108)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/69/1)

Plenary meetings	A/69/PV.6 and 21
Decision	69/506

111. Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund

The Peacebuilding Fund was established by the General Assembly on 20 December 2005 as a multi-year standing peacebuilding fund for post-conflict peacebuilding, funded by voluntary contributions (resolution 60/180). Since 2007, the Secretary-General has submitted an annual report on the activities of the Fund, pursuant to a request from the Assembly (resolutions 60/287). The latest report covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2014, during which the Fund allocated $99.4 million to 16 countries. Donors contributed $78.2 million in 2014, with contributions made by 21 Member States. The report provides a summary of Fund decisions concerning individual countries and the management of the overall portfolio. A new business plan for 2014-2016, which introduced innovations in funding mechanisms, was endorsed by the Peacebuilding Fund Advisory Group, and the second Gender Promotion Initiative was launched.

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund (resolutions 60/287 and 63/282).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda items 46 and 120)

Report of the Secretary-General on the arrangements for establishing the Peacebuilding Fund (A/60/984)

Draft resolution	A/60/L.63 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.99
Resolution	60/287

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 101)

Report of the Secretary-General on the arrangements for the revision of the terms of reference for the Peacebuilding Fund (A/63/818)

Draft resolution	A/63/L.72 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.25 and 90
Resolution	63/282

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 109)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/745
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.85 (joint debate on items 29 and 109)

112. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations stipulates that, while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Council so requests.

Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter and rule 49 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly provide that the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Council and shall similarly notify the Assembly immediately if the Council ceases to deal with such matters.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General without discussion (decision 69/511).

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General (A/70/300).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 110)

Note by the Secretary-General	A/69/300
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.58
Decision	69/511

113. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended,[5] the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. In accordance with rule 142 of the rules of procedure, the Assembly elects each year five non-permanent members of the Council. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)):

(a) Five from African and Asia-Pacific States;

(b) One from Eastern European States;

(c) Two from Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Two from Western European and other States.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 69/402). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 15 Member States:

Angola,** Chad,* Chile,* China, France, Jordan,* Lithuania,* Malaysia,** New Zealand,** Nigeria,* Russian Federation, Spain,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Chad, Chile, Jordan, Lithuania and Nigeria. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 111 (a))

Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.25
Decision	69/402

[5] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council from 6 to 10.

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended,[6] the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. Under rule 145 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall elect each year 18 members of the Economic and Social Council. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

(a) Fourteen members from African States;

(b) Eleven members from Asia-Pacific States;

(c) Ten members from Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Thirteen members from Western European and other States;

(e) Six members from Eastern European States.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Council and also elected Australia, Finland and Switzerland to replace Canada, Denmark and New Zealand, respectively, which relinquished their seats (decision 69/405). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 54 Member States:

Albania,* Antigua and Barbuda,** Argentina,*** Australia,* Austria,*** Bangladesh,** Benin,* Bolivia (Plurinational State of),* Botswana,** Brazil,*** Burkina Faso,*** China,** Colombia,* Congo,** Croatia,* Democratic Republic of the Congo,** Estonia,*** Finland,** France,*** Georgia,** Germany,*** Ghana,*** Greece,*** Guatemala,** Haiti,* Honduras,*** India,*** Italy,* Japan,*** Kazakhstan,** Kuwait,* Kyrgyzstan,* Mauritania,*** Mauritius,* Nepal,* Pakistan,*** Panama,** Portugal,*** Republic of Korea,** Russian Federation,** San Marino,* Serbia,** South Africa,* Sudan,* Sweden,** Switzerland,** Togo,** Trinidad and Tobago,*** Tunisia,* Turkmenistan,* Uganda,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United States of America* and Zimbabwe.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Albania, Australia, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Croatia, Haiti, Italy, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritius, Nepal, San Marino, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan and United States of America. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

[6] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 B (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27; by an amendment dated 20 December 1971 (resolution 2847 (XXVI)), which came into force on 24 September 1973, the Assembly increased the membership of the Council to 54.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the members of the Economic and Social Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 111 (b))

Letter dated 30 September 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat (A/69/522)

Plenary meetings	A/69/PV.32 and 47
Decision	69/405

114. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections

(a) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX), annex), the Committee consisted of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. At its forty-second session, the Assembly decided (decision 42/450) that the Committee should be composed of 34 States Members of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

(a) Nine seats for African States;

(b) Seven seats for Asia-Pacific States;

(c) Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Seven seats for Western European and other States;

(e) Four seats for Eastern European States.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly elected 17 members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination to fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of 18 members (decisions 69/404 A and B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 30 States:

Armenia,*** Belarus,*** Benin,** Botswana,* Brazil,*** Burkina Faso,*** Cameroon,*** China,** Cuba,*** El Salvador,* Equatorial Guinea,*** Ethiopia,** France,* Haiti,** Iran (Islamic Republic of),*** Italy,*** Japan,** Morocco,** Namibia,*** Pakistan,*** Peru,* Portugal,*** Republic of Korea,** Russian Federation,* Saudi Arabia,*** Ukraine,*** United Republic of Tanzania,* United States of America,*** Uruguay*** and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly still needs to fill the four remaining seats on the Committee.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Botswana, El Salvador, France, Peru, Russian Federation and United Republic of Tanzania.[7]

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 112 (a))

Notes by the Secretary-General: election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (A/69/291 and Add.1 and 2)

Plenary meetings	A/69/PV.32, 68 and 85
Decisions	69/404 A and B

(b) Election of thirty members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2205 (XXI), section II, paragraph 1, as amended by paragraph 8 of resolution 3108 (XXVIII) and by paragraph 2 of resolution 57/20, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (see also item 82) consists of 60 States elected by the Assembly for a term of six years.

At present, the Commission is composed of the following 60 States:

Algeria,* Argentina,* Armenia,** Australia,* Austria,* Belarus,* Botswana,* Brazil,* Bulgaria,** Cameroon,** Canada,** China,** Colombia,* Côte d'Ivoire,** Croatia,* Denmark,** Ecuador,** El Salvador,** Fiji,* France,** Gabon,* Georgia,* Germany,** Greece,** Honduras,** Hungary,** India,* Indonesia,** Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Israel,* Italy,* Japan,** Jordan,* Kenya,* Kuwait,** Liberia,** Malaysia,** Mauritania,** Mauritius,* Mexico,** Namibia,** Nigeria,* Pakistan,* Panama,** Paraguay,* Philippines,* Republic of Korea,** Russian Federation,** Sierra Leone** Singapore,** Spain,* Switzerland,** Thailand,* Turkey,* Uganda,* Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United States of America,* Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)* and Zambia.**

* Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the forty-ninth session of the Commission in 2016.

** Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the fifty-second session of the Commission in 2019.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly will therefore have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Croatia, Fiji, Gabon, Georgia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United States of America and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

[7] At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

Under the terms of resolutions 2205 (XXI) and 57/20, in electing the members of the Commission, the General Assembly is to observe the following distribution of seats: (a) 14 from African States; (b) 14 from Asia-Pacific States; (c) 8 from Eastern European States; (d) 10 from Latin American States; and (e) 14 from Western European and other States. The Assembly is also to have due regard to the adequate representation of the principal economic and legal systems of the world, and of developed and developing countries.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 110 (b))

Letter from the Czech Republic	A/67/572
Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.37 and 56
Decision	67/406

(c) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly decided, under the terms of resolution 2997 (XXVII), section II, paragraph 2, that the secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme should be headed by the Executive Director of the Programme, who would be elected by the Assembly, on the nomination of the Secretary-General, for a term of four years.

In its decision 60/409 B, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, elected Achim Steiner (Germany) as Executive Director of the Programme for a four-year term of office, beginning on 15 June 2006 and ending on 14 June 2010. In its decision 64/420, the Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, re-elected Mr. Steiner as Executive Director of the Programme for a four-year term of office beginning on 15 June 2010 and ending on 14 June 2014.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, re-elected Mr. Steiner as Executive Director of the Programme, for a two-year term of office beginning on 15 June 2014 and ending on 14 June 2016 (decision 68/416).

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 115 (d))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/68/770
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.75
Decision	68/416

(d) Election of two members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission

At its sixtieth session, in 2005, the General Assembly decided, acting concurrently with the Security Council, in accordance with Articles 7, 22 and 29 of the Charter of the United Nations, to establish the Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body that would have a standing Organizational

Committee, responsible for developing its own rules of procedure and working methods, and comprising:

(a) Seven members of the Security Council, including permanent members, selected according to rules and procedures decided by the Council;

(b) Seven members of the Economic and Social Council, elected from regional groups according to rules and procedures decided by the Council, giving due consideration to those countries that had experienced post-conflict recovery;

(c) Five top providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund, that were not among those selected in (a) or (b) above, selected by and from among the 10 top providers, giving due consideration to the size of their contributions;

(d) Five top providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions that were not among those selected in (a), (b) or (c) above, selected by and from among the 10 top providers, giving due consideration to the size of their contributions;

(e) Giving due consideration to representation from all regional groups in the overall composition of the Committee and to representation from countries that had experienced post-conflict recovery, seven additional members would be elected according to rules and procedures decided by the General Assembly;

and decided that members of the Committee would serve for renewable terms of two years, as applicable, and that the arrangements set out in the resolution would be reviewed five years after its adoption (resolution 60/180).

At the resumed sixtieth session, in 2006, the following elections/selections took place, in accordance with paragraph 4 (a) to (d) of General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005):

(a) The Security Council selected China, Denmark, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America as members of the Committee;

(b) The Economic and Social Council elected Angola, Belgium, Brazil, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Poland and Sri Lanka as members;

(c) Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Norway were selected as the five top providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund;

(d) Bangladesh, Ghana, India, Nigeria and Pakistan were selected as the five top providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions.

At its resumed sixtieth session, in May 2006, the General Assembly, noting the following distribution of seats for 2006 among the five regional groups in the Organizational Committee that had resulted from elections and/or selections that had taken place so far: (a) five members from African States; (b) seven members from Asia-Pacific States; (c) two members from Eastern European States; (d) one member from Latin American and Caribbean States; and (e) nine members from

Western European and other States, decided that the seven seats for election by the Assembly for membership in the Committee for 2006 would be distributed among the five regional groups as follows: (a) two seats for African States; (b) one seat for Asia-Pacific States; (c) one seat for Eastern European States; (d) three seats for Latin American and Caribbean States; and (e) no seats for Western European and other States; and also decided that the term of membership should be staggered, and that two members from different regional groups, to be drawn by lots in the first election, should serve for an initial period of one year; that each of the five regional groups should have no less than three seats in the overall composition of the Committee; that the elections to be held by the Assembly in 2006 would set no precedent for future elections and that the distribution of seats as set out above would be reviewed annually, on the basis of changes in the membership in other categories established in paragraph 4 (a) to (d) of resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005) (resolution 60/261).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided that, beginning with the election to be held during the sixty-third session, the term of office of the members of the Assembly on the Organizational Committee should begin on 1 January instead of 23 June; and invited other bodies with members on the Organizational Committee that had not yet done so to adjust the term of office of their respective members so that the term of office of all members of the Organizational Committee could start on 1 January (resolution 63/145).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly, pursuant to its resolutions 60/180 and 63/145, elected Colombia, Egypt, Kenya, Malaysia and Morocco as members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a two-year term of office, beginning on 1 January 2015, to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of Brazil, Kenya, Malaysia, Peru and South Africa (decision 69/418).

Pursuant to paragraphs 4 (a) to (d) of resolution 60/180, 24 States had already been elected and/or selected as members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission: Chad, Chile, China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America selected by the Security Council (see S/2015/15); Brazil, Croatia, Italy, Nepal, Republic of Korea, South Africa, and Trinidad and Tobago elected by the Economic and Social Council (Economic and Social Council decision 2015/201 A); Canada, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and Sweden selected by and from among the top 10 providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund (see A/69/634); and Bangladesh, Ethiopia, India, Nigeria and Pakistan selected by and from among the top 10 providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions (see A/69/577).

As a result, the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission is composed of the following 31 Member States:

Bangladesh,*** Bosnia and Herzegovina,** Brazil,*** Canada,*** Chad,*** Chile,*** China,* Colombia,*** Croatia,*** Egypt,*** Ethiopia,*** France,* Germany,*** Guatemala,** India,*** Italy,*** Japan,*** Kenya,*** Malaysia,*** Morocco,*** Nepal,*** Netherlands,*** Nigeria,*** Pakistan,*** Republic of Korea,*** Russian Federation,* South Africa,*** Sweden,*** Trinidad and

Tobago,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* and United States of America.*

* Permanent member of the Security Council.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats occupied by the following countries whose terms of office expire on 31 December 2015: Bosnia and Herzegovina and Guatemala.

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 112 (b))

Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.81
Decision	69/418

(e) Election of eighteen members of the Human Rights Council

At its resumed sixtieth session, in March 2006, the General Assembly decided to establish the Human Rights Council, based in Geneva, in replacement of the Commission on Human Rights, as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly; decided also that the Council would consist of 47 Member States, which would be elected directly and individually by secret ballot by the majority of the members of the Assembly; that the membership would be based on equitable geographical distribution, and seats would be distributed as follows among regional groups: (a) African States, 13; (b) Asia-Pacific States, 13; (c) Eastern European States, 6; (d) Latin American and Caribbean States, 8; and (e) Western European and other States, 7; and that the members of the Council would serve for a period of three years and would not be eligible for immediate re-election after two consecutive terms; and decided further that the terms of membership would be staggered, and such decision would be taken for the first election by the drawing of lots, taking into consideration equitable geographical distribution (resolution 60/251).

At its resumed sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that, from 2013, the Human Rights Council would start its yearly membership cycle on 1 January and that, as a transitional measure, the period of office of members of the Human Rights Council ending in June 2012, June 2013 and June 2014 would exceptionally be extended until the end of the respective calendar year (resolution 65/281).

At its sixty-ninth session, on 21 October 2014, the General Assembly elected the following 15 members for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2015: Albania, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Congo, El Salvador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Latvia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Paraguay, Portugal and Qatar (decision 69/403).

As of 1 January 2015, the Council is composed of the following members:[8]

Albania,*** Algeria,** Argentina,* Bangladesh,*** Bolivia (Plurinational State of),*** Botswana,*** Brazil,* China,** Congo,*** Côte d'Ivoire,* Cuba,** El Salvador,*** Estonia,* Ethiopia,* France,** Gabon,* Germany,* Ghana,*** India,*** Indonesia,*** Ireland,* Japan,* Kazakhstan,* Kenya,* Latvia,*** Maldives,** Mexico,** Montenegro,* Morocco,** Namibia,** Netherlands,*** Nigeria,*** Pakistan,* Paraguay,*** Portugal,*** Qatar,*** Republic of Korea,* Russian Federation,** Saudi Arabia,** Sierra Leone,* South Africa,** the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,** United Arab Emirates,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United States of America,* Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)* and Viet Nam.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the 18 seats occupied by the countries whose term of office expires on 31 December 2015.

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 112 (c))

Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.29
Decision	69/403

(f) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (see resolution 428 (V), annex) (see also item 66). In accordance with paragraph 13 of the statute, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is elected by the Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General.

By its decision 59/420, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, elected Antonio Manuel de Oliveira Guterres (Portugal) as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a period of five years beginning on 15 June 2005 and ending on 14 June 2010. By its decision 64/419, the Assembly re-elected Mr. Guterres for a period of five years beginning on 15 June 2010 and ending on 14 June 2015.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, re-elected Mr. Guterres as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a period beginning on 15 June 2015 and ending on 31 December 2015 (decision 69/417).

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General.

[8] Botswana, Congo, India and Indonesia are currently serving a second consecutive term. Pursuant to resolution 60/251, the members of the Human Rights Council shall not be eligible for immediate re-election after two consecutive terms.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 112 (d))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/69/721
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.79
Decision	69/417

115. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I) A), acts in an advisory capacity to the Assembly and makes recommendations to it on the United Nations budget and related matters and on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Advisory Committee can be found in rules 155 to 157 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly appointed five members of the Advisory Committee (decision 69/407). At present, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 16 members:

Toshihiro Aiki (Japan),** Pavel Chernikov (Russian Federation),*** Jasminka Dinić (Croatia),* Conrod Hunte (Antigua and Barbuda),* Ali A. Ali Kurer (Libya),*** Dietrich Lingenthal (Germany),*** Carlos Ruiz Massieu (Mexico),** Richard Moon (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),** Fernando de Oliveira Sena (Brazil),*** Mohanad Ali Omran al-Musawi (Iraq),* Babou Sene (Senegal),* Tesfa Alem Seyoum (Eritrea),* David Traystman (United States of America),*** Devesh Uttam (India),** Catherine Vendat (France)** and Ye Xuenong (China).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Ms. Dinić, Mr. Hunte, Mr. Omran al-Musawi, Mr. Sene and Mr. Seyoum.

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General (A/70/101).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 113 (a))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/69/101 and A/C.5/69/5
Summary record	A/C.5/69/SR.11
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/69/564

Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.55
Decision	69/407

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I) A), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 138, on the scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations). Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee can be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly appointed six members of the Committee (decision 69/408 A). The Assembly also appointed three members to fill vacancies arising from resignations (decisions 69/408 A and B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Andrzej T. Abraszewski (Poland),* Syed Yawar Ali (Pakistan),* Fu Daopeng (China),*** Jean Pierre Diawara (Guinea),** Gordon Eckersley (Australia),** Mohamed A. Elshakshuki (Libya),** Edward Faris (United States of America),* Bernardo Greiver del Hoyo (Uruguay),** Ihor V. Humennyi (Ukraine),* Kunal Khatri (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),*** Nikolay Lozinskiy (Russian Federation),*** Toshiro Ozawa (Japan),* Pedro Luis Pedroso Cuesta (Cuba),** Thomas Schlesinger (Austria),*** Henrique da Silveira Sardinha Pinto (Brazil),*** Ugo Sessi (Italy),** Josiel Motumisi Tawana (South Africa)* and Yoon Seong-mee (Republic of Korea).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Abraszewski, Mr. Ali, Mr. Faris, Mr. Humennyi, Mr. Ozawa and Mr. Tawana.

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General (A/70/102).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 113 (b))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/69/102/Rev.1, A/C.5/69/6 and A/69/102/Add.1 and 2
Summary records	A/C.5/69/SR.11, 18 and 28
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/69/565 and Add.1 and 2
Plenary meetings	A/69/PV.55, 68 and 81
Decisions	69/408 A and B

(c) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and other United Nations funds.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly confirmed the reappointment by the Secretary-General of five members of the Investments Committee as regular members for a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2015 and the conversion of one membership from ad hoc to regular membership for a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2015 (decision 69/409). At present, the Committee is composed of the following eight members:[9]

Masakazu Arikawa (Japan),* Madhav Dhar (India),* Simon Jiang (China),** Achim Kassow (Germany),** Nemir A. Kirdar (Iraq),* Michael Klein (United States of America),* Linah K. Mohohlo (Botswana)* and Gumersindo Oliveros (Spain).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of seven persons to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Arikawa, Mr. Dhar, Mr. Kirdar, Mr. Klein, Ms. Mohohlo and Mr. Oliveros, as well as an existing vacant seat.

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General (A/70/103).

References for the sixty- ninth session (agenda item 113 (c))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/69/103 and A/C.5/69/7
Summary record	A/C.5/69/SR.11
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/69/566
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.55
Decision	69/409

(d) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 74 (I)), transmits to the Assembly the financial reports and audited financial statements. The members of the Board are appointed as Auditors General, or officials of equivalent title, of their countries and not as individuals.

At its fifty-fifth session, in 2001, during its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations", the General Assembly decided that the term of office of the Board of Auditors should be a non-consecutive term of office of six years' duration starting on 1 July 2002. For the transitional arrangements, it decided to approve the

[9] The Investments Committee currently has one vacancy in its membership owing to the resignation of a member effective 13 March 2015, for a term of office expiring on 31 December 2015.

extension of the appointment of the Auditor General of the Republic of South Africa until 30 June 2006, and the other members of the Board elected under the current procedure would be eligible for re-election (resolution 55/248).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly appointed the Comptroller and Auditor General of India as a member of the Board of Auditors for a six-year term of office beginning on 1 July 2014 (decision 68/410). Accordingly, at present the Board is composed of the following three members:

The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India,*** the Comptroller and Auditor General of the National Audit Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* and the Controller and Auditor General of the United Republic of Tanzania.**

* Term of office expires on 30 June 2016.
** Term of office expires on 30 June 2018.
*** Term of office expires on 30 June 2020.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of the National Audit Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General (A/70/104).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 116 (d))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/68/104 and A/C.5/68/7
Summary record	A/C.5/68/SR.14
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/68/560
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.52
Decision	68/410

(e) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

The Committee on Conferences, established in 1974 by the General Assembly (resolution 3351 (XXIX)), was retained by the Assembly at its forty-third session as a permanent subsidiary organ. The Committee's functions and composition are set out in resolution 43/222 B.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of seven members of the Committee on Conferences for a term of office beginning on 1 January 2015 and ending on 31 December 2017. The Assembly also took note of the appointment by the President of the General Assembly of Austria as a member of the Committee on Conferences for a term of office beginning on 2 April 2015 and ending on 31 December 2016, to fill the remainder of the term of Denmark (decisions 69/412 A to D).

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 20 States:

Austria,** Bahrain,*** Bosnia and Herzegovina,* Central African Republic,*** Côte d'Ivoire,* France,*** Iraq,* Israel,* Jamaica,** Japan,** Mauritania,**

Namibia,*** Paraguay,*** Peru,* Qatar,** Russian Federation,*** Senegal,* United Republic of Tanzania,** United States of America** and Uruguay.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Côte d'Ivoire, Iraq, Israel, Peru, Senegal and Uruguay. As stipulated in paragraph 3 of resolution 43/222 B, retiring members of the Committee are eligible for reappointment.

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 113 (f))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/69/107
Plenary meetings	A/69/PV.64, 79, 84 and 85
Decisions	69/412 A to D

(f) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, consisting of not more than 11 members (resolution 31/192).

At its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Joint Inspection Unit", the General Assembly decided that, beginning on 1 January 2008, the President of the General Assembly, when drawing up a list of countries that would be requested to propose candidates, would invite Member States also to submit the names of the countries and their respective candidates simultaneously (resolution 61/238, sect. II).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly reappointed the following persons as members of the Joint Inspection Unit for a term of office beginning on 1 January 2011 and expiring on 31 December 2015: Gérard Biraud, Papa Louis Fall, István Posta and Cihan Terzi (decision 64/425).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly appointed Jorge Flores Callejas as a member of the Joint Inspection Unit for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2012 and expiring on 31 December 2016 and appointed Sukai Prom-Jackson (Gambia), Jean Wesley Cazeau (Haiti), A. Gopinathan (India), Gennady Tarasov (Russian Federation) and George Bartsiotas (United States of America) as members of the Joint Inspection Unit for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2013 and expiring on 31 December 2017 (decisions 66/417 A and B).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly appointed Mr. Rajab Sukayri (Jordan) as a member of the Joint Inspection Unit for a five-year term of office beginning 1 January 2015 and expiring 31 December 2019, in order to fill a vacancy arising from among the Asia-Pacific States.

At present, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed of the following 11 members:

George Bartsiotas (United States of America),*** Gérard Biraud (France),* Jean Wesley Cazeau (Haiti),*** Papa Louis Fall (Senegal),* Jorge Flores Callejas (Honduras),** A. Gopinathan (India),*** Rajab Sukayri (Jordan),**** István Posta

(Hungary),* Sukai Prom-Jackson (Gambia),*** Gennady Tarasov (Russian Federation)*** and Cihan Terzi (Turkey).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.
**** Term of office expires on 31 December 2019.

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 112 (g))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/64/106
Note by the President of the General Assembly	A/64/805
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.98
Decision	64/425

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 115 (g))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/66/106 and Add.1 and A/66/509 and Corr.1
Notes by the President of the General Assembly	A/66/621 and A/66/864
Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.47, 63, 92 and 122
Decisions	66/417 A and B

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 116 (h))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/68/107
Note by the President of the General Assembly	A/68/898
Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.60 and 90

(g) Appointment of the judges of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal

At its sixty-third session, on the recommendation of the Internal Justice Council, the General Assembly appointed the following persons as judges of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal for a term of office beginning on 1 July 2009: Mr. Thomas Laker (Germany, full-time, Geneva), Mr. Vinod Boolell (Mauritius, full-time, Nairobi) and Ms. Coral Shaw (New Zealand, half-time) for a seven-year term of office; and Ms. Memooda Ebrahim-Carstens (Botswana, full-time, New York) and Mr. Goolam Hoosen Kader Meeran (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, half-time) for a three-year term of office. The Assembly appointed the following persons as ad litem judges of the Dispute Tribunal for a one-year term of office beginning on 1 July 2009: Mr. Michael Adams (Australia), Mr. Jean-François Cousin (France) and Ms. Nkemdilim Amelia Izuako (Nigeria). The Assembly also

decided that the three ad litem judges would remain eligible for appointment as either full-time or half-time judges of the Tribunal in accordance with its statute once they had completed their one-year term (decision 63/417 A and B).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Internal Justice Council, extended the terms of office of Ms. Alessandra Greceanu (Romania) and Ms. Nkemdilim Amelia Izuako (Nigeria) as ad litem judges for a term of office beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2015. The Assembly, appointed Mr. Rowan Downing (Australia) as an ad litem judge of the Tribunal for a term of office beginning on 1 January and ending on 31 December 2015 (decision 69/414).

At present, the United Nations Dispute Tribunal is composed of the following eight members:

Mr. Vinod Boolell (Mauritius, full-time, Nairobi),** Mr Rowan Downing (Australia, ad litem),* Ms. Memooda Ebrahim-Carstens (Botswana, full-time, New York),*** Ms. Alessandra Greceanu (Romania, ad litem),* Ms. Nkemdilim Amelia Izuako (Nigeria, ad litem),* Mr. Thomas Laker (Germany, full-time, Geneva),** Mr. Goolam Hoosen Kader Meeran (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, half-time)*** and Ms. Coral Shaw (New Zealand, half-time).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.
** Term of office expires on 30 June 2016.
*** Term of office expires on 30 June 2019.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 105 (k))

Report of the Internal Justice Council	A/63/489 and Add.1 (also relates to item (105 (l))
Memorandum by the Secretary-General	A/63/700 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.76 and 78
Decisions	63/417 A and B

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 113 (j))

Report of the Internal Justice Council	A/69/373
Memorandum by the Secretary-General	A/69/555
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.74
Decision	69/414

(h) Appointment of the judges of the United Nations Appeals Tribunal

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Internal Justice Council, appointed the following persons as judges of the Tribunal for a term of office beginning on 1 July 2009: Ms. Sophia Adinyira (Ghana), Ms. Rose Boyko (Canada), Mr. Luis Maria Simón (Uruguay) and Ms. Inés Weinberg de Roca (Argentina) for a seven-year term of office; and Mr. Jean Courtial (France),

Mr. Kamaljit Singh Garewal (India) and Mr. Mark P. Painter (United States of America) for a three-year term of office (decision 63/418).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly appointed Ms. Deborah Thomas-Felix (Trinidad and Tobago) as a judge of the Tribunal for a term of office beginning on 10 December 2014 and ending on 30 June 2019 to fill the vacancy occurring on the resignation of Mr. Courtial (decision 69/413).

At present, the United Nations Appeals Tribunal is composed as follows:

Ms. Sophia Adinyira (Ghana),* Ms. Rosalyn M. Chapman (United States of America),** Ms. Mary Faherty (Ireland),* Mr. Richard Lussick (Samoa),** Mr. Luis Maria Simón (Uruguay),* Ms. Deborah Thomas-Felix (Trinidad and Tobago)** and Ms. Inés Weinberg de Roca (Argentina).*

* Term of office expires on 30 June 2016.
** Term of office expires on 30 June 2019.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 105 (l))

Report of the Internal Justice Council	A/63/489 and Add.1 (also relates to 105 (k))
Memorandum by the Secretary-General	A/63/701
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.77
Decision	63/418

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 113 (i))

Report of the Internal Justice Council	A/69/373
Memorandum by the Secretary-General	A/69/555
Note by the President of the General Assembly	A/69/373/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.68
Decision	69/413

116. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

The question of the admission of new Members to the United Nations is governed, inter alia, by Article 4 of the Charter, rules 58 to 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rules 134 to 138 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the admission of new Members is effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting is required for the admission of new Members.

As at 15 June 2015, no documents had been circulated under this item.

A list of the Member States, which now number 193, with an indication of the date on which they were admitted to membership in the United Nations, is available on the United Nations website (www.un.org).

117. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly decided to designate its fifty-fifth session "The Millennium Assembly of the United Nations" and to convene as part of that Assembly a Millennium Summit of the United Nations for a limited number of days (resolution 53/202).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration (resolution 55/2).

The item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit" was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly at the request of Algeria, Finland, Namibia, Poland, Singapore and Venezuela (A/55/235).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-seventh to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 57/144, 57/145, 58/3, 58/16, 58/291, 59/27, 59/57, 59/145, 59/291, 59/314, 60/265, 60/283, 61/16, 61/244 to 61/246, 62/214, 62/270, 62/277, 62/278, 63/23, 63/142, 63/235, 63/281, 64/1, 64/184, 64/289 to 64/291, 64/299, 65/1, 65/7, 65/238, 65/281, 65/277, 65/285, 66/2, 66/290, 67/107 and 68/275 and decision 61/562).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly established, as a composite entity, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) (resolution 64/289).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, entitled "Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals" (resolution 65/1) (also relates to item 15).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted the outcome document of the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The outcome document contains the decision by the Heads of State and Government that the final phase of the intergovernmental work would culminate in a summit at the level of Heads of State and Government in September 2015 for the adoption of the post-2015 development (resolution 68/6) (also relates to item 15).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly, bearing in mind that the summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda would coincide with the seventieth anniversary of the United Nations, decided that the summit would be held from 25 to 27 September 2015, in New York, convened as a high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly and jointly presided by the Heads of State of the countries of the Presidents of the Assembly at its sixty-ninth and seventieth sessions. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to use the existing United Nations trust funds established prior to the high-level meetings of 2005 and 2010 to enhance the participation of non-governmental organizations, civil society and major groups from developing countries in the hearings and the summit itself, and encouraged

Member States and others, as appropriate, to provide further support to the trust funds (resolution 69/244) (also relates to item 15).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided on the dates and modalities for the process of intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda (decisions 69/550, 69/555 and 69/557) (also relates to item 15).

United Nations Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela Prize

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela Prize, which is honorary in nature, as a tribute to the outstanding achievements and contributions of individuals to the purposes and principles of the United Nations (resolution 68/275).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Prize (resolution 69/269, annex).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda items 14 and 118)

Draft resolution	A/68/L.4
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.32
Resolution	68/6

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 115)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals: options for sustained and inclusive growth and issues for advancing the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015 (A/69/201)

The road to dignity by 2030: ending poverty, transforming all lives and protecting the planet (A/69/700)

Report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing (A/69/315)

Draft resolutions	A/69/L.43 (also relates to item 13 (a)) and A/69/L.55
Draft decisions	A/69/L.44, A/69/L.46 and A/69/L.57 (also relate to item 13 (a))
Plenary meetings	A/69/PV.51, 77, 78 and 81 (joint debates on items 13 and 115), and 84
Resolutions	69/244 (also relates to item 13 (a)) and 69/269
Decisions	69/550, 69/555 and 69/557 (also relate to item 13 (a))

118. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy was adopted by the General Assembly on 8 September 2006 (resolution 60/288). The Strategy, in the form of a resolution and an annexed plan of action, marks the first time that all Member States have agreed to a common strategic approach to fight terrorism. In the Strategy, Member States send a clear message that terrorism is unacceptable in all its forms and manifestations, and resolve to take practical steps individually and collectively to prevent and combat terrorism. Those practical steps include a wide array of measures to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, prevent and combat terrorist activities and build State capacity to fight terrorism and strengthen the role of the United Nations in that regard, all while ensuring the respect for human rights. Overall, the adoption of the Strategy fulfils the commitment made by world leaders at the World Summit in September 2005.

Since its sixtieth session, the General Assembly has considered the item biennially (resolutions 60/288, 62/272, 64/297, 66/10 and 66/282).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session, no later than April 2016, a report on progress made in the implementation of the Strategy since its adoption in September 2006, which could contain suggestions for its future implementation by the United Nations system, as well as on progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/276).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 119)

Report of the Secretary-General on activities of the United Nations system in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/68/841)

Draft resolution	A/68/L.50
Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.94-97
Resolution	68/276

119. Follow-up to the commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade

This item was included in the agenda of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, in 2006, at the request of Saint Lucia (A/61/233).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly designated 25 March as the annual International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade, beginning in 2008, and requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to establish a programme of educational outreach on the subject (resolution 62/122).

The Assembly considered the item at its sixty-third to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 63/5, 64/15, 65/239, 66/114, 67/108 and 68/7).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the initiative of Member States to erect, at a place of prominence at United Nations Headquarters, a

permanent memorial in acknowledgement of the tragedy and in consideration of the legacy of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventieth session on continued action to implement the programme of educational outreach, including action by Member States; and requested the United Nations Office for Partnerships, through the Secretary-General, to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at the same session on the status of the United Nations Trust Fund for Partnerships and, in particular, on contributions received and their utilization (resolution 69/19).

Documents for the seventieth session:

Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Programme of educational outreach on the transatlantic slave trade and slavery (resolution 69/19);

(b) Permanent memorial to and remembrance of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade: status of the United Nations Trust Fund for Partnerships — Permanent Memorial (resolution 69/19).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 116)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Permanent memorial to and remembrance of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade: status of the United Nations Trust Fund for Partnerships — Permanent Memorial (A/69/93)

Programme of educational outreach on the transatlantic slave trade and slavery (A/69/281)

Draft resolution	A/69/L.19 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.58
Resolution	69/19

124. United Nations reform: measures and proposals

At its fifty-first session, in June 1997, in response to a letter dated 17 March 1997 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly concerning a wide-ranging review he had initiated of the activities of the United Nations and on several management and organizational measures undertaken as the first steps of a wide-ranging reform programme (A/51/829), the General Assembly included in the agenda of that session an additional item entitled "United Nations reform: measures and proposals" (decision 51/402 B).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-first to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 52/12 A, 53/202, 53/242, 54/254, 54/261, 54/281, 54/282 and 55/285 and decisions 51/473, 52/477 A to F and 54/489).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the item would be considered biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

The General Assembly took no action under this item at its fifty-sixth, fifty-eighth, sixty-second and sixty-fourth sessions, but considered it at its sixtieth, sixty-first, sixty-sixth and sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 60/283, 61/244 to 61/246, 66/254, 66/295 and decisions 61/562 and 67/570).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, on a biennial basis, a comprehensive report on the status of the human rights treaty body system and the progress achieved by the human rights treaty bodies in realizing greater efficiency and effectiveness in their work (resolution 68/268).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/268) (see item 73 (a)).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 125)

Note by the President of the General Assembly on the report of the co-facilitators on the intergovernmental process of the General Assembly on strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system (A/68/832)

Draft resolution	A/68/L.37
Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.54 and 81
Resolution	68/268

125. Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

At its fifty-seventh session, in 2002, the General Assembly invited the Inter-Parliamentary Union to participate in its sessions and work in the capacity of observer (resolution 57/32) and adopted a resolution entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union" (resolution 57/47). An item bearing that title was then considered at the fifty-ninth and sixty-first sessions (resolutions 59/19 and 61/6). At its sixty-sixth session, the Assembly considered the question of interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (resolution 66/261).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed actions undertaken by the Inter-Parliamentary Union to pursue a more systematic engagement with the United Nations; recommended that a new cooperation agreement between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union be drawn up, so as to reflect progress and developments over past years and to place the institutional relationship between the two organizations on a strong footing; and encouraged the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to avail themselves more systematically of the unique expertise of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and its member parliaments in strengthening parliamentary institutions. The Assembly decided, in recognition of the unique role of national parliaments in support of the work of the United Nations, to include the item in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report under the item (resolution 68/272).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/272).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 126)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/68/827
Draft resolution	A/68/L.44 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.86
Resolution	68/272

126. Global health and foreign policy

The General Assembly considered this item at its sixty-fourth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 64/108, 65/95, 66/115, 67/81 and 68/98).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly urged Member States to protect, promote and respect the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and to consider health in a holistic manner; called upon Member States to implement the World Health Organization (WHO) Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel; invited WHO to provide technical support to Member States upon request in order to strengthen their capacity to deal with the public health emergencies and the implementation of the International Health Regulations; called for the development and attainment by Member States of resilient and sustainable health systems that accelerated the transition towards universal health coverage; strongly condemned all attacks on medical and health personnel; urged full respect for the rules and principle of international humanitarian law; urged Member States to promote equal access to health services and to respect and protect medical and health personnel from obstruction, threats and physical attacks; noted that challenges in global health still remained and demanded persistent attention, and that that urgently required the fulfilment of commitments to strengthen the global partnership for development; and requested the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director General of WHO, to submit a report on the protection health workers, which compiled and analysed the experiences of Member States and presented recommendations for action to be taken by relevant stakeholders (resolution 69/132).

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of the World Health Organization (resolution 69/132).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 124)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of the World Health Organization on global health and foreign policy (A/69/405)

Draft resolution	A/69/L.35 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.69
Resolution	69/132

127. International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

This item was first considered by the General Assembly during its sixty-fourth session, at the request of the Secretary-General, in order for the Assembly to consider and act upon communications from the President of the Tribunal. The Assembly continued its consideration of this item at its sixty-fifth to sixty-seventh sessions (decisions 64/415, 65/412, 66/418 and 67/416).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item to its sixty-ninth session (decision 68/663).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Tribunal to complete its work and facilitate the closure of the Tribunal as expeditiously as possible with the aim of completing the transition to the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, taking into account Security Council resolution 1966 (2010), in which the Council requested the Tribunal to complete all its remaining work by 31 December 2014 (decision 69/415).

At the same session, the General Assembly extended the term of office of the following permanent judges at the Tribunal, who were members of the Appeals Chambers, until 31 July 2015 or until the completion of the cases to which they were assigned or would be assigned, if sooner: Mehmet Güney (Turkey) and William H. Sekule (United Republic of Tanzania). The Assembly also extended the term of office of the following permanent judges at the Tribunal, who were members of the Appeals Chamber, until 31 December 2015 or until the completion of the cases to which they were or would be assigned, if sooner: Mandiaye Niang (Senegal), Khalida Rachid Khan (Pakistan), Arlette Ramaroson (Madagascar) and Bakhtiyar Tuzmukhamedov (Russian Federation). The Assembly further extended the term of office of Judge Vagn Joensen (Denmark) until 31 December 2015 so that he might continue to perform the functions required of him as trial judge and President of the Tribunal, and reappointed Hassan Bubacar Jallow as Prosecutor of the Tribunal for a term, with effect from 1 January 2015 until 31 December 2015, which was subject to an earlier termination by the Security Council upon the completion of the work of the Tribunal (decision 69/415).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 125)

Identical letters dated 31 October 2014 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council (A/69/560-S/2014/779)

Letter dated 22 December 2014 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/69/679)

Draft decision A/69/L.47

Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.76
Decision	69/415

128. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

This item was first considered by the General Assembly during its sixty-third session, at the request of the Secretary-General, in order for the Assembly to consider and act upon communications from the President of the Tribunal. The Assembly continued its consideration of this item at its sixty-fourth, sixty-fifth, sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions (decisions 63/426, 64/416, 65/413, 67/417 and 68/664).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Tribunal to complete its work and facilitate the closure of the Tribunal as expeditiously as possible, with the aim of completing the transition to the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, and expressed its continued concern over delays in the conclusion of the Tribunal's work, in the light of Security Council resolution 1966 (2010), in which the Council had requested the Tribunal to complete its trial and appeals proceedings by 31 December 2014 (decision 69/416).

At the same session, the General Assembly extended the term of office of the following permanent and ad litem judges at the Tribunal, who were members of the Trial Chambers and the Appeals Chamber, until 31 December 2015 or until the completion of the cases to which they were assigned, if sooner: Koffi Kumelio A. Afande (Togo), Carmel A. Agius (Malta), Jean-Claude Antonetti (France), Melville Baird (Trinidad and Tobago), Guy Delvoie (Belgium), Christoph Flügge (Germany), Burton Hall (Bahamas), O-gon Kwon (Republic of Korea), Flavia Lattanzi (Italy), Liu Daqun (China), Theodor Meron (United States of America), Antoine Kesia-Mbe Mindua (Democratic Republic of the Congo), Bakone Justice Moloto (South Africa), Howard Morrison (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Alphons Orie (Netherlands) and Fausto Pocar (Italy). The Assembly also extended the term of office of Patrick Lipton Robinson (Jamaica), permanent judge at the Tribunal who was a member of the Appeals Chamber, until 31 July 2015 or until the completion of the cases to which he was assigned, if sooner, and reappointed Serge Brammertz as Prosecutor of the Tribunal for a term with effect from 1 January 2015 until 31 December 2015, which was subject to an earlier termination by the Security Council upon the completion of the work of the Tribunal (decision 69/416).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 126)

Identical letters dated 31 October 2014 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council (A/69/559-S/2014/780)

Identical letters dated 3 December 2014 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council (A/69/631-S/2014/865)

Letter dated 22 December 2014 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/69/678)

Draft decision	A/69/L.48
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.76
Decision	69/416

129. International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

In 2010, the Security Council established the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, with a branch for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and a branch for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, which commenced functioning on 1 July 2012 and 1 July 2013, respectively, and adopted the statute of the Mechanism (Security Council resolution 1966 (2010)).

In paragraph 13 of the same resolution, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to implement the resolution, make practical arrangements for the effective functioning of the Mechanism from the first commencement date (1 July 2012) and initiate no later than 30 June 2011 the procedures for the selection of the roster of judges of the Mechanism, as provided in its statute. Under the statute, the judges of the Mechanism are to be elected by the General Assembly from a list of candidates provided by the Council. In addition, under the statute, the President of the Mechanism shall submit an annual report to the Council and to the Assembly (Council resolution 1966 (2010).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly elected the judges for the Mechanism so that the Mechanism could begin its work on its first commencement date, 1 July 2012 (decision 66/416).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the agenda item and to include it in the draft agenda of its following session (decision 67/567).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the second annual report of the Mechanism to the Assembly and the Security Council, covering the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014.

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the third annual report of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (Security Council resolution 1966 (2010).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 127)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the second annual report of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (A/69/226-S/2014/555)

Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.24 (jointly with items 71 and 72)
Decision	69/509

130. Investigation into the conditions and circumstances resulting in the tragic death of Dag Hammarskjöld and of the members of the party accompanying him

This item was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session. At that session, the Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item until its sixty-ninth session (decision 68/667).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested that the Secretary-General appoint an independent panel of experts to examine new information and assess its probative value and that he report to the Assembly at its seventieth session on the progress made (resolution 69/246).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/246).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 128)

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/68/800 and Add.1
Draft resolution	A/69/L.42 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/69/PV.72 and 77
Resolution	69/246

168. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). The Committee is currently composed of the following 19 Member States: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

The General Assembly considered this item at its twenty-seventh to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 3033 (XXVII), 3107 (XXVIII), 3320 (XXIX), 3498 (XXX), 31/101, 32/46, 33/95, 34/148, 35/165, 36/115, 37/113, 38/140, 39/87, 40/77, 41/82, 42/210 A and B, 42/229 A and B, 42/230, 42/232, 43/48, 43/49, 43/172, 44/38, 45/46, 46/60, 47/35, 48/35, 49/56, 50/49, 51/163, 52/159, 53/104, 54/104, 55/154, 56/84, 57/22, 58/78, 59/42, 60/24, 61/41, 62/72, 63/130, 64/120, 65/35, 66/108, 67/100 and 68/121).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Committee; requested the host country to consider removing the remaining travel restrictions imposed by it on staff of certain missions and staff members of the Secretariat of certain nationalities; requested the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country and recalled that the Secretary-General might bring to the Committee's attention issues of mutual concern relating to the implementation of the Headquarters Agreement and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations; and requested the Committee to continue its work in conformity with Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI) and, in that framework, to

consider additional appropriate measures to enhance the work and effectiveness of the Committee (resolution 69/128).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/70/26).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 168)

Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/69/26)

Summary record	A/C.6/69/SR.29
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/69/510
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.68
Resolution	69/128

169. Observer status for the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States in the General Assembly

In a letter dated 2 May 2011 (A/66/141), the Permanent Representatives of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkey to the United Nations requested the inclusion of this item in the provisional agenda of the sixty-sixth session.

At its sixty-sixth to sixty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, decided to defer a decision on the request for observer status for the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States in the Assembly to its following sessions (decisions 66/527, 67/525, 68/528 and 69/527).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 169)

Letter dated 2 May 2011 from the Permanent Representatives of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/66/141)

Summary records	A/C.6/69/SR.10 and 29
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/69/511
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.68
Decision	69/527